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## U Thant in Lagos; Tight Rein Kept On Relief Inflow

LAGOS, Jan. 18 (UPI)—United Nations Secretary-General U Thant arrived here this afternoon for talks with federal leader Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, expected to center on relief to defeated Biafrans.

Mr. Thant, whose talks with the victorious Nigerian head of state were scheduled for tomorrow, refused to answer reporters' questions when he arrived from Abidjan, the Ivory Coast capital, which was his last stop on a tour of ten African nations.

Mr. Thant was welcomed at the airport by Gen. Gowon, who escorted him to the general's residence in Lagos.

Earlier today, Gen. Gowon attended a service at the Anglican Christ Church Cathedral in Lagos to mark the end of three days of national prayer.

U.K. Medical Team  
Meanwhile, in London, the British government said that eight doctors and nine nurses would probably leave tomorrow on two flights to Lagos after Nigerian government requests for 15 doctors and 20 nurses.

Pope Paul VI said today in Rome that the Vatican was ready to offer "in friendship and impartiality" assistance for the support, prosperity and peace of Nigeria.

The pontiff, addressing his regular Sunday audience in St. Peter's Square, ignored attacks in Lagos on earlier papal speeches warning of possible genocide. He also did not refer to Nigeria's refusal to accept aid from the Roman Catholic relief agency Caritas.

Pope Paul said it was "good news" that Nigerian authorities had issued orders forbidding violence and vendettas in the wake of the civil war and that they had offered immediate aid to unarmed and needy Biafrans.

"The do-gooders" in a Sunday commentary titled "The relief aid that must be rejected," said in part:

"The do-gooders are here again, this time in the person of the United Nations Secretary-General, U Thant, who is professing 'friendship' toward the Nigerian government."

"The federal government has the right answer for them: Come only when you are invited, and only operate the way we want you to."

The commentary said "this is a stand dictated by our experience with the so-called relief agencies, whose missions are of a dubious nature."

It said some relief agencies, operating under Christian names, secretly supplied Biafran forces with arms and ammunition and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

They were described as carrying "thousands and thousands" of leaflets proclaiming a general amnesty for everyone in the territory, whose secession 30 months ago had touched off the bloody civil war.

"We were going to drop the leaflets by air, but Col. Ekeogu and his men advised us that the planes would frighten the people who were hiding," explained Chief Anthony Enahor, the federal commissioner for information and labor.

Ojukwu's View  
Gen. Odumegwu Ojukwu, who declared Biafra's independence in May, 1967, and who fled the shrinking territory late last week leaving the power in Col. Ekeogu's hands, had repeatedly vowed that if necessary the troops of Biafra would take the fight to the bush.

Gen. Ojukwu's whereabouts were still not known here, but the Nigerian radio said yesterday that he had fled to France, which, because of its aid to the Biafrans, has become a favorite object of vituperation here.

The Nigerian government radio said that the defeated Biafran leader had been flown out of the rebel enclave on a stretcher, disguised as a priest. The radio account said that Gen. Ojukwu went to Gabon and then to the Ivory Coast, two of the four African states that formally recognized Biafra, and finally to France.

According to the specialists, Russian charts and atlases, once renowned for their standards of excellence, have been designed in the last few years to shift coastlines, towns, rivers and other map features at random by as much as 25 miles in a seeming attempt at deception.

In one of the most upland cases of such deformations, which have also been detected by West European analysts, Navel, a transport center in western Russia, was moved ten miles from its true location on a lake shore and converging railroad lines were twisted out of alignment to conform.

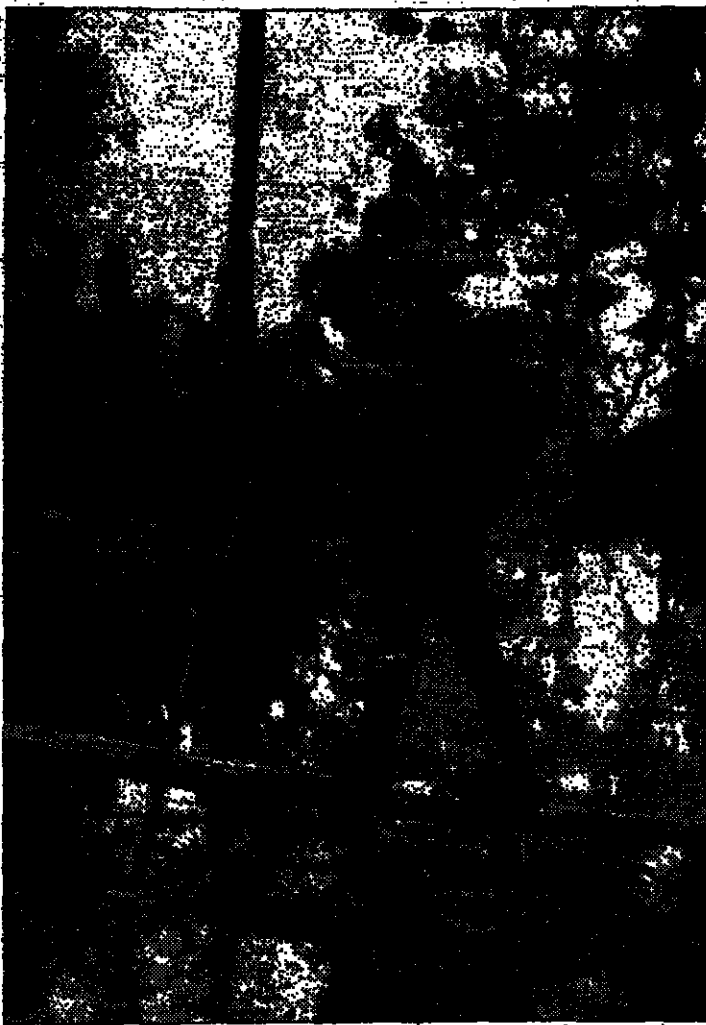
The possibility that the revised map locations are based on new surveys is ruled out by U.S. analysts on the ground that most of the Soviet Union, particularly the

European section, had already been surveyed with a high degree of accuracy.

The Soviet authorities, reputed to be among the most security-minded in the world, have traditionally omitted sensitive defense

information from their published general maps and have altogether prohibited the dissemination of detailed topographic sheets.

A further tightening of security sometime after 1964 has now affected the published maps.



WALKING AND WOUNDED—A South Vietnamese soldier carries a wounded comrade across a makeshift bridge after a clash with a Viet Cong force in the Mekong Delta in an area formerly occupied by American troops.

3 GIs Killed, 14 Hurt

## 11 Helicopters Lost in Week As Reds Strengthen Batteries

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Communist sharpshooters downed three low-flying observation helicopters to push the cost of U.S. aircraft losses last week past \$1.5 million, American spokesmen said today.

The bubble-nosed OH-6 helicopters went down Friday and yesterday, wounding five of the seven Americans aboard.

The losses brought to 11 the number of choppers destroyed last week as Communist gunners continued to bolster their anti-aircraft weapons system in South Vietnam. Total American casualties were three killed and 14 wounded.

U.S. spokesmen said a total of 3,342 helicopters have been lost in the war—1,455 to ground gunners and 1,877 in accidents, shelling and

miscellaneous causes. Fixed-wing plane losses were placed at 2,591.

One of the OH-6s crashed Friday 12 miles south of Da Nang but there were no casualties. Another went down one mile away yesterday, wounding three Americans. The third was shot down yesterday 54 miles north of Saigon. Two crew members were injured.

Allied military sources said North Vietnamese gunners recently have begun bolstering their anti-aircraft defenses, particularly along the Cambodian and Laotian borders and near the A Shau Valley.

Combat involving U.S. troops in Vietnam yesterday and early today continued to be light, indicating the Communists had pulled back to prepare for new attacks at a time of their choosing, sources said.

War communiques listed 86 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong killed, compared with U.S. casualties of 16 wounded. Spokesmen emphasized, however, that only the higher contacts are reported and that some Americans may have been killed in small clashes.

Monks' March Blocked  
SAIGON, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Heavily armed South Vietnamese combat police today balked at an attempt by Buddhist monks to stage a demonstration outside the presidential palace in Saigon.

The monks, of Cambodian origin, planned to march the one mile from their pagoda to the palace to demand ethnic-minority rights for the 500,000 South Vietnamese of Cambodian descent.

The demands included exemption from the draft and special representation in parliament.

Saigon Replaces 16  
SAIGON, Jan. 18 (AP)—South Vietnamese military headquarters announced yesterday the replacement of two major tactical commanders in the Mekong Delta and of 14 of the country's 44 province chiefs. Sources said the move was designed to improve military leadership and make government administration more efficient.

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## Israeli Jets Strike at Targets Near Cairo in Daytime Raids

By James Feron

JERUSALEM, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Israeli jets added military targets outside Cairo again today, the fourth such attack since Israel began penetrating the Egyptian interior earlier this month.

The main objectives in the latest assault were the Hukstep military installation 12 miles east of Cairo and a weapons and storage depot at Gabel Hof, 16 miles south of the capital.

Israeli officials said all sectors of the Suez Canal also were hit in daytime air raids, with the towns of Qantara West and Port Suez included among the targets. All planes were said to have returned safely.

The Egyptians acknowledged that the raids took place but said no damage was caused. They also reported downing an Israeli jet in the canal attacks.

Israeli pilots reported light anti-aircraft fire but said there were no attempts by Egyptian jet fighters to intercept the attackers.

The sixth and seventh targets selected for today's raids included a sprawling military and communications site at Hukstep, only five miles from Cairo International Airport on the eastern edge of the city.

The Gabel Hof arms depot, south of the capital, is directly across the Nile River from some of the most famous pyramids. Of perhaps greater significance is that Gabel Hof is only a few miles north of Helwan, a major industrial city and the site of a university where students rioted against President Gamal Abdel Nasser a year ago.

Psychological Reasons  
Among the targets in the first Nile delta raid on Jan. 7 was Sahm, a few miles south of Helwan. Israeli jets thus have struck at both sides of one of Egypt's most important industrial targets.

In Jerusalem, there is growing acceptance of the belief that the delta raids are being conducted as much for psychological as for specific military reasons. Striking repeatedly in the Cairo and Helwan districts would seem to support that view.

Jets are now being sent to hit military targets nearer heavily populated areas, especially Cairo. These raids are seen as having the additional value to the Israelis of refuting Egyptian spokesmen who have sought to mask the conduct of the war.

That the Israelis hope to gain propaganda advantages as well as military gains from their air raids has been apparent for some time. Premier Golda Meir confirmed it Friday in a speech in Tel Aviv, saying the nation was hoping to put President Gamal Abdel Nasser and his people "in the right frame of mind," presumably to seek a political settlement and impede preparations for another war.

The Israeli jets would presumably have been seen by thousands of Egyptians in Helwan during today's early afternoon raid, for example. Although the city contains a major Egyptian airfield, no Egyptian planes rose to offer battle, the Israelis said.

In Cairo, Egyptian fighters were said to have taken to the air to engage the attacking aircraft.

Artillery Silenced  
For months, Israeli aerial activity has concentrated on neutralizing Egyptian military capacity along the Suez Canal. The stated aim was to convince President Nasser that his "war of attrition" could be waged by both sides and that Egypt was vulnerable to Israeli air attacks.

Egyptian artillery has been virtually silenced since the air offensive was opened and the few Israeli casualties now are caused by mortar fire or snipers. Israeli spokesmen no longer refer to the need to neutralize Egypt's ability to cross the canal in force. Deeper

air raids, similarly, have shown Egyptian air capability to be negligible.

The point apparently being made by the Israeli strategists is that the war is a more serious matter than is presented by Egyptian spokesmen and the nation's pro-

ductive as well as military capacity is being jeopardized.

Hukstep, although four miles closer to the capital than Gabel Hof, is in a barren region at the edge of the desert and the raid would have been witnessed by fewer Egyptians.

The Hukstep installations are clustered around the main Cairo-Fort Suez railroad, which runs parallel to the desert highway a few miles farther south. Both the rail line and road have been subjected to recent air and ground assaults.

One Plane Downed  
Israeli jets attacked military camps on this major link between the capital and the canal on Friday, but ventured only within 40 miles of Cairo. One plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire and downed in that raid, the only Israeli loss reported in all the delta attacks. The pilot bailed out.

That same night a task force of Israeli commandos, presumably helicopter-borne, landed three miles closer to the capital to destroy communications and power pylons in this rear-echelon area.

Israeli jets have struck seven targets in the Cairo and delta region. They have included army camps, communications installations and arms and supply depots between 30 and 75 miles behind the canal front.

Although the latest raids are deep inside Egypt, some sites, such as the Tel el-Kabir camp between Cairo and Ismailia, are familiar to Israelis who were stationed there as British soldiers in World War II.

Other targets, like Dahshur and Gabel Hof, are near famous tourist sites. Gabel Hof, for example, is opposite the Step Pyramid, built about 2650 B.C., the oldest free-standing stone structure in the world.

Nearby is Mit Rahina, or Memphis, the site of a city founded more than 5,000 years ago by Menes, leader of the victorious Southern Kingdom, who established the city to control the newly conquered delta. It remained the capital of Egypt until the end of the Old Kingdom.

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## Scare at Cairo Airport

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Israeli fighter-bombers struck at two military camps in the vicinity of Cairo this afternoon, one of them less than a mile from the city's international airport. Passengers and employees rushed to shelters as anti-aircraft guns fired at two or three diving Israeli planes. Confusion waves from the guns rattled windows in the terminal.

Foreigners waiting at the airport for outgoing flights reported that the raid lasted about three minutes. The target, according to Cairo's military spokesman, was the Hukstep army camp in the desert about a mile east of the airport.

The Israeli aircraft, the spokesman reported, fired rockets at the camp but, he added, they struck outside the target area. One large explosion rocked the vicinity and a column of dust and smoke rose several hundred feet.

A witness of the attack said the planes appeared to be either American-made Phantoms or French-made Mirages.

The military spokesman also reported that Israeli planes attacked an army camp at Wadi Haul, three miles north of the industrial city of Helwan and about 12 miles south of Cairo.

A diplomat visiting the Sakkara pyramids across the Nile reported that he saw one plane shot down during the raid.

Cairo's military spokesman said that one Israeli Skyhawk was shot down during the day's air action and another damaged. But these hits were scored, he said, during Israeli strikes at targets along the Suez Canal.

Egyptian fighters were said to have taken to the air to engage the attacking aircraft.

Israeli planes began striking close to Cairo on Jan. 7 after half a year of intensifying air bombardment along the canal and the Gulf of Suez.

Last week the Egyptian government's chief spokesman dismissed the air raids as efforts to achieve "political and psychological effects" and asserted that they reflected "a severe state of nervousness and tension" in Israel.

Cairo remained calm today during and after the strikes in the outskirts. Rooftops in the suburb of Heliopolis, close to the airport northeast of Cairo, were crowded by curious residents trying to catch sight of the air action.

HE SAID A MOUTHFUL—Michael James Brody Jr. repeats to newsmen his plans to give away his \$25 million inheritance. Sunday he and his bride flew to San Juan.

After Wild Weekend of Promises  
Millionaire Leaves N.Y. Holding the Brag

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Jan. 18 (UPI)—A mercurial millionaire, Michael J. Brody Jr., besieged by hundreds of people who hounded him all day for the money he had promised to give away to those in need, decided to get away from it all last night and took off in a chartered jet for San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Accompanied by his wife, two reporters and nine other persons, including the plane's crew, Mr. Brody checked into the Conrado Beach Hotel this morning and left word with the management not to wake him until noon.

Before leaving New York, Mr. Brody had promised newsmen he would return in time to hold a news conference tomorrow afternoon to disclose more of his plans for bringing peace to the world.

As far as anyone could tell, he didn't have a cent on him. Last night, a newsmen asked over \$5 to get Mr. Brody's 1968-model sports car out of a Manhattan garage when Mr. Brody repeated what he'd kept saying all day: "I don't have any money."

"All I've Got Is Paper"  
It was an end to a busy day in New York for the instantly famous Mr. Brody, who was wearing resentment from many who had heard all the money promises but as yet had seen no cash. The crowds were yelling "phony" at him and he was shouting back,

"All I've got is paper. I'll write on the paper and you can have that. That's all you want, baby."

Mr. Brody, 21-year-old heir to a \$25 million share of the Jelke Osmorgarde fortune, started it all Thursday night when he announced he would give his millions away to "bring peace to the world."

While some scoffed at the promise as a plot by Mr. Brody to publicize his infant career as a guitar-playing folk singer, New Yorkers by the hundreds began an avid pursuit.

Before daybreak yesterday, a few hundred persons, most of them

very poor, began queuing up in midtown, waiting in vain for Mr. Brody's arrival.

In shabby clothes, for the most part, they stood in the gray cold, outside Mr. Brody's office building at Broadway and 51st Street, where Mr. Brody has an office. They refused to believe hand-printed signs on the glass door that the building would be closed until Monday.

Some were youthful eccentrics, others were children on a lark, but the large majority were desperately poor, hoping for the miracle of Mr. Brody's largesse to ease their troubles.

The orderliness was in marked contrast to the hectic reactions Friday when crowds rubbed the corridor on the 14th floor where an aide set up an office and claimed to have given away some \$30,000 in behalf of Mr. Brody.

And in Scarisdale, on Friday, where Mr. Brody and his wife have rented a \$400,000 home, applicants poured into the house and surrounded him while he was signing checks until he finally shouted: "I want everyone out of the house right now."

Yesterday on the other side of Manhattan from his Broadway office, Mr. Brody emerged briefly from his father's apartment, at 130 East 63d Street, to astonish the few dozen persons who accosted him.

When Mr. Brody, complaining that he had had no sleep for 72

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

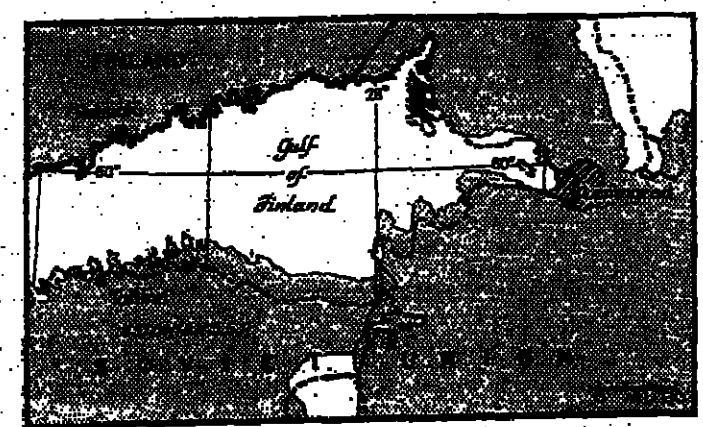
## Soviet Maps Shift Ground, Evidently to Deceive

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—U.S. government topographers have discovered puzzling new shifts in Soviet maps that seem to indicate a policy of distortion for national security.

According to the specialists, Russian charts and atlases, once renowned for their standards of excellence, have been designed in the last few years to shift coastlines, towns, rivers and other map features at random by as much as 25 miles in a seeming attempt at deception.

In one of the most upland cases of such deformations, which have also been detected by West European analysts, Navel, a transport center in western Russia, was moved ten miles from its true location on a lake shore and converging railroad lines were twisted out of alignment to conform.

The possibility that the revised map locations are based on new surveys is ruled out by U.S. analysts on the ground that most of the Soviet Union, particularly the



Map shows deformed Soviet coastline (broken), as it appears on current official maps, compared with correct line (solid). Finnish coastline unchanged.

European section, had already been surveyed with a high degree of accuracy.

The Soviet authorities, reputed to be among the most security-minded in the world, have traditionally omitted sensitive defense

information from their published general maps and have altogether prohibited the dissemination of detailed topographic sheets.

A further tightening of security sometime after 1964 has now affected the published maps.

U.S. analysts say that if the intention was to mislead Western strategic planners in the guidance and targeting of intercontinental ballistic missiles, an expensive effort was wasted because the United States can use older, unaltered maps and modern techniques, presumably intelligence-gathering, earth satellites, if necessary.

The speculation in government circles is that the Soviet deception program may have been directed at another potential adversary, such as Communist China, with less advanced information and means to obtain it.

The decision to alter the maps is believed to have been made between 1964, when the last Soviet atlas with true locations was printed, and 1967, when Moscow published the second edition of its world atlas, which was regarded as one of the finest topographic products when it first appeared in 1964.

The maps of the Soviet Union in the second edition turned out to be distorted although foreign areas remained unchanged.

## Moscow to Air Messages From American POWs

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI)

The Moscow radio says it will broadcast messages from American prisoners in Vietnam to the United States tomorrow.

A broadcast said the messages had been tape-recorded by Hanoi radio and would be transmitted at 7 p.m.—1400 Greenwich Mean Time—in the Moscow radio English-language service for North America, in the 26, 31 and 41-meter short-wave bands. Friday night Moscow broadcast previous messages from American officers sending Christmas and New Year greetings to their families and assuring them of their good health.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



## Moscow Holds 3 Foreigners For Protests

### 2 Italians, Belgian In Demonstrations

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A young Belgian stopped the show today at the Operetta Theater performance of "My Fair Lady" with Moscow's second handcuff-and-leaflet demonstration in two days.

Two Italians handcuffed themselves to a stair railing in the Tsim department store yesterday and showered leaflets asking for the release of four Soviet political prisoners.

Their demonstration resembled one staged last October in another store by two Scandinavians.

At the end of the first act of "Moya Prikrasnaya Lady," a bearded young man stood up in the top balcony as the lights went up and shouted "Svoboda Grigorienko." It was poor Russian for "freedom for Grigorienko." Former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorienko, ruled insane after his arrest last May, is one of the Soviet dissidents best known abroad.

The young man threw leaflets to the audience and spoke a few sentences in bad English that were hard to hear in the orchestra. The name of composer Dmitri Shostakovich was recognizable.

Scores of playgoers reached up for the leaflets as they floated down.

#### Balcony Bailing

A man in civilian clothes then grabbed the young man by his right arm. He threw more leaflets from his left pocket with his left arm. He then handcuffed himself to the balcony railing. However, he was led off by officials in about five minutes.

The leaflets identified the demonstrator as Viktor Van Brantegom of Ghent, supported by the Flemish Action Committee for Eastern Europe and the Union of Flemish Catholic University students.

The leaflet was addressed to Mr. Shostakovich. It referred to his public appeal last month for the liberation of Greek composer Mikis Theodorakis from a Greek detention camp and asked him to support the liberation of "Soviets who fight for legality."

Nine Western correspondents reporting yesterday's demonstration were "invited" to the store's "police room," some of them twice. One group of five, including this reporter, was held incommunicado for two hours and 45 minutes. Such treatment of foreign newsmen is unusual in Moscow.

The leaflets at that protest, printed in Russian on pink paper, appealed to Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin to release four dissidents: Gen. Grigorienko, writer Yuri Galanskov, religious writer Anatoly Levitin-Krasov and poet Natalia Gorbunovskaya.

The leaflets identified the demonstrators as Toros Mariniuzzi and Valterio Tacchi, both of Rome. Miss Mariniuzzi described herself as a secretary. Both are in their early 20s, and are members of a group called European Civilization Movement.

#### Letter to UN

MOSCOW, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Members of Moscow's dissident group of dissident intellectuals have written to the United Nations alleging that 62 Soviet dissidents were persecuted last year, sources close to the group said today.

A letter bearing seven signatures and mailed to the UN Human Rights Commission yesterday, also complained that the persecution was continuing, the sources said.

## Pentagon Denies News Censorship

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—A Defense Department official said Friday U.S. military newsmen working abroad operate under certain restrictions but he contended there is no policy of censorship or news "management."

John C. Brecker, who oversees the Armed Forces Radio and Television Service headquartered here, told newsmen that military newsmen "may be restrictive" under the restrictions.

Mr. Brecker said that Pentagon policy prohibits censorship but he said the policy may be unevenly applied through the military news system because individual commanders and commanders have a hand in running things.

## Beirut Jewish School Is Damaged by Bomb

BEIRUT, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Police launched a search today for a gang who exploded a TNT charge against the wall of a Jewish school in Beirut.

Patients and nurses in a nearby hospital were cut by flying glass, but there were no serious injuries, medical sources said.

Hundreds of windows were shattered in six buildings at the end of the "Valley of the Jews" quarter, police said.



AID FOR NIGERIA—Red Cross-marked Land Rovers pass through Parliament Square in London en route to shipment to Nigeria as part of British relief supplies.

## 200 Visit Jan Palach's Grave On Anniversary of Suicide

PRAGUE, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Some 200 people made a pilgrimage today to the grave of Jan Palach, the 21-year-old student who set fire to himself and died a year ago in protest against political repression.

The 200 clustered at the graveside in Olensky Cemetery comprised the biggest crowd to gather there in the three days Prague citizens have been marking the anniversary.

Visitors have been laying wreaths and candles there and today a large picture of Mr. Palach was tacked to a tree.

Police with walkie-talkies could be seen in the cemetery's administration office closely watching the crowd.

Mr. Palach set fire to himself on the afternoon of Jan. 16, 1969, on Wenceslas Square in the heart of Prague in protest against the political restrictions applied after the Warsaw Pact invasion of August, 1968.

He died in the hospital three days later after giving an unusual hero's funeral, attended by thousands of people.

Apart from the individual visits to the grave, there appears to have been no real attempt to protest action to mark the anniversary. Some extra police have been seen in the city center and tough legislation against disturbances has been an extra deterrent to any demonstrations.

The charge was contained in an article that appeared simultaneously in the two principal Communist party organs, Rude Pravo of Prague and Pravda of Bratislava. It said the conspirators were members of a "revolutionary social-

## Tanks Reach German Villages Isolated by Deep Snow Drifts

KIEL, West Germany, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—West German army tanks took food to stranded communities yesterday after a 48-hour snowstorm swept through the country's northernmost province.

Roads and rail lines were blocked. Many cars were stuck in drifts and had to be dug out. Farmers in the rich dairy area had to throw out thousands of gallons of milk because milk trucks could not get through.

Two men were found frozen to death in their sports car when clearing crews dug their way through ten-foot-high drifts.

Neither of the men was wearing an overcoat. Police said they probably were asphyxiated by exhaust fumes when they kept the motor running to keep warm.

Army tanks were also deployed at strategic points to serve as ambulances or transport for doctors on emergency calls.

Bilzards in Poland

WARSAW, Jan. 18 (AP)—Heavy snowfalls and bilzards, the worst so far this winter, paralyzed road and rail traffic throughout Poland today.

A state of emergency was announced in central and northeastern Poland, where snowdrifts blocked hundreds of roads. Bus service has been suspended in many areas and the Polish Ministry of Transport suspended, until further notice, seven important long-distance trains.

In Warsaw last night trains were arriving several hours late. Army units were assisting railroad workers in clearing the tracks.

## U Thant in Nigeria

(Continued from Page 1)

recruited mercenaries. "In this way these relief agencies helped to prolong the civil war and the sufferings which accompanied it," the commentary said.

"We are a nation of proud people. We are prepared to fraternize with those who sympathize with us and to disregard those who work against us."

"This is why we welcome assistance from those who stood up to us in our hour of need but we have nothing to do with those nations whose activities were against us."

In London, Group Capt. Leonard Cheshire, turned back at Lagos airport in an attempt to fly supplies into Biafra, said tons of supplies were waiting an airlift.

The World War II bomber ace said, "The Red Cross and their agencies are waiting with ships and aircraft in Nigeria. It's a pity we couldn't all be permitted to go into Biafra under Nigerian government auspices. Please God, it will be possible."

In Geneva, an International Red Cross Committee spokesman confirmed that a Danish Red Cross plane which had brought 11 tons of medical supplies from Copenhagen yesterday had returned tonight to Denmark still loaded with its original cargo, Reuters reported.

Time to Decide

Nigeria has accepted no foreign mercy flights since Biafran leaders surrendered last Monday. It said it had plenty of food on hand and needed time to decide just what was needed in the line of medicines, equipment and money.

Nigeria has dismissed foreign claims that thousands and perhaps millions of Biafran refugees are in imminent peril of death by starvation.

"The relief problem will be overcome this month and the situation almost normal within three months," Chief Anthony Enahoro, federal commissioner for information and labor, told newsmen Friday.

"There is no immediate need for food to be flown in from abroad," he said. "We are now feeding 700,000 people a day with the aid of soldiers and about 1,100 relief workers."

All incoming aid is being funneled through Nigeria's own rehabilitation commission and field operations are commanded by the Nigerian Red Cross.

There are, however, foreign medical or relief teams in the interior and more are en route, with Nigeria's blessing, he said.

A report released in Lagos Friday said a team of Austrians was in charge of dispensing about 40 tons of food to refugees in Owerri, the Biafran stronghold that fell last weekend.

The report, issued by Nigeria's Red Cross, said Red Cross workers were now on the job in every part of Biafra except one, the region around the town of Nnewi.

It said the need of clinical facilities in the field was urgent, with two prefabricated field hospitals donated by the United Nations Children's Fund en route to Port Harcourt for use in Aba and Umuahia.

In Enugu, the West German government said it had joined with private aid groups to provide about \$8 million in food and medicines, plus the trucks to distribute them.

The Germans said they would charter ships to carry the goods and coordinate delivery with the Nigerian Red Cross.

Norway announced it was contributing \$150,000 to a special Biafra relief fund set up by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF). The United States has already given the \$10 million set aside for Biafra relief by President Nixon.

Canada announced Nigeria has accepted its offer of \$14.5 million cash toward relief activities and would deliver a decision soon on Canadian offers of medical supplies, trucks and personnel.

Four Newsmen Expelled

ACCRA, Ghana, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Two of four British journalists deported from Nigeria arrived here last night and said they had been told there was an extreme shortage of medicines in the former secessionist areas.

Tony Clifton and John Bulmer, both of the Sunday Times, said they also had been told there was plenty of food at a refugee camp in Onitsha, but they had seen no evidence of this.

## Two More Typhoid Cases From Liner

### 900 Confined to Ship Off Vancouver

900 Confined to Ship Off Vancouver

VANCOUVER, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Two more people who were aboard the British liner Oronsay on a luxury cruise from Britain and were put ashore in Florida on Dec. 29 have now been confirmed as suffering from typhoid, it was revealed here today.

Dr. G. A. Mott, deputy medical officer of health for Vancouver, where the liner now is, said that one of them—a seaman—is now in a hospital in England and the other—a passenger—is in St. John's Hospital, Detroit.

He did not know their names. They were put ashore at Port Everglades, Fla., because they were ill, but before typhoid was discovered aboard the liner. The disease was discovered after they were in the hospital, Dr. Mott said.

This brings the total number of people confirmed or suspected to have the disease to 32.

Thirty are in hospitals in Vancouver, seven of them confirmed cases. There are two more in Los Angeles and four in San Francisco.

Meanwhile, health officials continued their search for a suspected typhoid carrier aboard the P and O (Peninsular and Orient) liner, anchored in Vancouver harbor with 900 quarantined aboard.

Dr. David Thompson, regional director of medical services for the Department of National Health and Welfare, said the disease might have been spread by contaminated drinking water.

Dr. Thompson said after inspecting the ship that traces of human waste had been found in a water tank used by the crew and the flow of contaminated water through the ship could have been caused by faulty plumbing.

## Lille Youth Burns Self to Death in Biafra Protest

LILLE, France, Jan. 18 (UPI)—

A 17-year-old high-school student poured gasoline over himself and burned himself to death yesterday to protest the situation in Biafra, a school spokesman said.

The youth, whose name was withheld, was found between two buildings at a high school shortly before classes began.

Protest in Paris

PARIS, Jan. 18 (AP)—About 500 members of the French Committee for Peace in Biafra yesterday quietly demonstrated near the Nigerian Embassy here. They sent a delegation inside the embassy to express their concern about the Biafran people.

Pickets for Healey

AACHEN, West Germany, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—About 200 Biafran demonstrators picketed the Spa Hall here last night where British Defense Secretary Denis Healey received the Carnival "order against deadly seriousness."

The demonstrators, mostly students, carried flaming torches and banners with such slogans as "War Merges as Fanny People," and "Is Biafra Funny?"

March in Dublin

DUBLIN, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Some 150 demonstrators marched through Dublin's streets with placards and two tiny coffins yesterday to protest British and federal Nigerian policies regarding relief for Biafra.

A spokesman for the demonstrators said they wanted the British government to allow the Royal Air Force to airlift aid to Biafra—without or without permission from Nigeria.

Fire Fatal to Truckers

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 18 (AP)—Fire swept through a service station-motel for truckers late last night with a death toll officials said could run as high as eight or nine.

Anniversary Rallies

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—About 6,000 students and youth workers staged two separate peace demonstrations today to mark the anniversary of last year's bloody clashes between police and students at Tokyo University.

Police said 35 were arrested during today's rallies.

After Wild Weekend of Promises

Millionaire Leaves N.Y. Holding the Brag

(Continued from Page 1)

hours, first stuck his head out the sixth-floor window, the white space and a crowd collected below.

It was made up mostly of youths and elderly women.

"Money, money, money," shouted the crowd, open hands raised to Mr. Brody. When no cash was forthcoming, the crowd began shouting, "You're a phony. You're a phony."

"That's right," Mr. Brody yelled back. "I'm the biggest phony in the world. As phony as you baby."

When the long-haired millionaire and his new wife, Renee, emerged from the apartment house wearing rawhide vests, the crowd surged forward. "I'll die, the whole world dies. So go ahead and kill me," Mr. Brody said.

"He wants people to realize how ridiculous money is," commented Renee. "He'll keep giving away money until people realize they don't need it any more."

He alternated between shouting obscenities and kneeling on the sidewalk before the crowd, displaying an empty wallet. One minute he was saying there was no more money and the next he was talking of the billions he would spend to end the war in Vietnam.

The Brodys and several companions pressed through the crowd to a waiting Jaguar with a newsmen at the wheel to begin a half-hour chase through midtown Manhattan.

In the early afternoon, Mr. Brody

## U.S. Charges VC Executed 2 Prisoners

### Captain and Sergeant Were Captured in '66

SAIGON, Jan. 18 (AP)—

U.S. command said yesterday the Viet Cong had hauled American captives from one place to another, placed them in a cage and then shot them dead.

The prisoners were identified as Capt. David R. Devers and Master Sgt. John H. O'Neill whose home was not disclosed. A statement by the command said their capture took place in 1966 but it was until Dec. 24 that U.S. Mar found their bodies in a shallow grave in a coastal area of Thien Province.

The announcement said had been executed in front of a village church north of Hue.

Capt. Devers and Sgt. O'Neill were U.S. advisers attached to South Vietnamese First Infantry Division.

Report Delayed

The command delayed the announcement until the two were identified through de records and relatives were notified.

"Reports from residents in the area stated the Viet Cong put U.S. prisoners on display in villages before executing them," the statement said. "They were captured after an action in 1966, and later shot to death by their Viet Cong captors."

The bodies of three South Vietnamese soldiers, apparently executed, were also found in the area. An American spokesman said the first American prisoner executed by the Viet Cong, said there had been reports others, but he did not know names.

Spent 49 Days as a Captive

Capt. Devers' former wife, Terry Cannon, said in a letter, N. C., that the Army notified her that the captain had been "executed on the spot" of Sept. 30, 1966, 49 days after his capture.

Capt. Cannon said she was told the captain "was taken to another American, presumably O'Neill, in front of the village and executed."

The villagers did not report the execution until Christmas, 1969, she said. "The Army's the villagers were afraid of shot themselves."

The bodies were found by U.S. Marine civic team, information supplied by the agency.

## The World's Most Risky Race

### 6-Day Cycle Tour of Vietnam

NEA TRANG, South Vietnam, Jan. 18 (NYT)—With army helicopters circling overhead for protection, 73 riders set off this morning on what must qualify as the world's most hazardous sports event—a six-day bicycle race through half the length of South Vietnam.

Wearing racing shirts and shorts, the racers pedaled off at the drop of a checkered flag from a decorated square in this coastal resort 190 miles north of Saigon.

The race is being staged by the government to illustrate its claim that it exercises virtually complete control over the countryside and that highway security is greater now than it has been in years.

The event is a modified revival of the old tour-of-Vietnam bicycle race, once the most popular item on the Vietnamese sporting calendar, which was suspended 14 years ago because of the war.

Into the Delta

This year's truncated route will take the riders south 500 miles from the central coastal plain through the mountainous central highlands, through the I Ching, where an estimated 60,000 enemy troops are thought to be operating.

The contestants are all competitive racers and most of them are for the cycling teams of South Vietnamese armed forces.

The favorite to win the 500-mile race is Nguyen Van Thieu, a 25-year-old who was with the Viet Cong when he heard about the race.

There is a bicycle race I want to win. It's a bicycle race I want to win. It's a bicycle race I want to win.

Another rider, Nguyen Van Thieu, who is a corporal in the Vietnamese Rangers, said he would not race with the Viet Cong.

"It's a sporting event and I want to win it," he said. "I want to win it. I want to win it."

Grandparents' Remused

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 14 (AP)—The paternal grandparents of Mr. Brody, who live on a \$200-a-month steelworker's pension, said yesterday they're not going to ask for any of the money their grandson says he's giving away.

Michael Brody, a 75-year-old retired millhand, and his wife, Cecelia, who live in a small apartment in Pittsburgh, said they really don't understand why their grandson left the world he inherited from his other grandfather, John F. Jelka.

"I just have to worry about this," Mrs. Brody, 75, said. "It's not like him. Something is wrong with him."

Nickel Workers Strike

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Workers at Ste. Le Nickel's smelting plant here began a strike Friday following a breakdown of wage talks.

U.S. Canadian temperatures for Jan. 19 are: New York 32 to 34; Chicago 28 to 30; Los Angeles 64 to 66; San Francisco 54 to 56; Seattle 44 to 46; Portland 44 to 46; Denver 34 to 36; Salt Lake City 24 to 26; Phoenix 54 to 56; Houston 64 to 66; Dallas 64 to 66; San Antonio 64 to 66; Austin 64 to 66; Fort Worth 64 to 66; Oklahoma City 64 to 66; Tulsa 64 to 66; Albuquerque 64 to 66; Santa Fe 64 to 66; Las Vegas 64 to 66; Reno 64 to 66; Sacramento 64 to 66; San Jose 64 to 66; Oakland 64 to 66; Berkeley 64 to 66; San Francisco 64 to 66; Los Angeles 64 to 66; San Diego 64 to 66; Phoenix 64 to 66; Houston 64 to 66; Dallas 64 to 66; San Antonio 64 to 66; Austin 64 to 66; Fort Worth 64 to 66; Oklahoma City 64 to 66; Tulsa 64 to 66; Albuquerque 64 to 66; Santa Fe 64 to 66; Las Vegas 64 to 66; Reno 64 to 66; Sacramento 64 to 66; San Jose 64 to 66; Oakland 64 to 66; Berkeley 64 to 66; San Francisco 64 to 66; Los Angeles 64 to 66; San Diego 64 to 66; Phoenix 64 to 66; Houston 64 to 66; Dallas 64 to 66; 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# White House Oil Advisers Said to Have Links With Firms

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—As five of the 11 members of the House panel that recommended continued oil drilling in Alaska's Santa Barbara Channel have been dependent upon the oil industry, the panel's members have been accused of having links with the industry, a study by the Los Angeles Times has shown.

Lee A. DuBridge, President of the American Academy of Sciences, said the panel's members were men of unquestioned integrity. Most experts on oil drilling are necessarily close to the industry, he said.

But Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., said that the panel need not have been weighed with industry-linked members. He called for a new study of channel drilling by a "totally independent" group like the American Academy of Sciences.

The five are: John C. Calhoun, panel chairman; Ross A. McClinchok; Carl H. Savitt; Hamilton M. Johnson; and Murray P. Hawkins Jr.

No Connection Found

The other six panel members include four engineers-scientists, an oceanographer and a university vice-chancellor. No specific connections with Union Oil or its partners were found among them.

Mr. Calhoun, the panel chairman, said that he found "evidence of impartiality" in the study of the oil industry, but he said that his objectivity might have been affected because the four oil lease partners, or their tax-exempt foundations, gave more than \$40,000 since 1965 to Texas A. & M. University, where he is vice-president for programs and dean of geosciences.

Mr. Calhoun said that he and other panelists had devoted considerable time and energy to serve the public interest and maintain an objective point of view.

Mr. McClinchok, a reporter that his firm, the Finer Corp., had no business with Union Oil at the time he served on the panel. He said, however, that his company had had contacts with Union Oil both before and after his service.

"I gave the best advice I knew," he said. "I have been involved in the Santa Barbara Channel since 1963 and I've drilled more core (exploratory) holes than anybody else."

"I work for anybody, anytime, anywhere. I'm a drilling contractor."

Heavy Investment

Mr. McClinchok said that he had been "unbiased" in considering the future of channel oil drilling but his company's investment in that area is apparently substantial.

Mr. Savitt, a Western Geophysical Co. vice-president, said that his firm had contracts with Union Oil. "I'm not involved in operations," he said.

He said that he had revealed to a White House aide that "I was quite certain Western Geophysical was going to be and may be working for one or more of the lease partners—Union, Gulf, Mobil and Texaco."

Asked if he had foreseen a conflict of interest, Mr. Savitt replied: "I think it would not be, but I also felt it was my duty to disclose the situation." No objections were raised by the White House, he said.

An administration spokesman said that Mr. Savitt had been chosen for the panel because he had directed classified projects for the Defense Department, was "a first-class geophysicist" and knew a lot about the oil business "without being an industry spokesman."

Benefit From Grants

Mr. Johnson, chairman of the geology department of Tulane University, and Mr. Hawkins, who heads the petroleum engineering department of Louisiana State University, head science departments that have benefited from grants from the lease partners.

Tulane University received \$104,198 in a four-year period from Gulf Oil through two Gulf foundations.

Mr. Johnson said that these gifts to the university "made no difference" in his thinking about Santa Barbara drilling. "We stayed pretty far apart from fundraising," he said.

Mr. Hawkins's university, according to university and foundation reports, has received \$35,594 over the years—mainly for petroleum engineering scholarships and scientific research—from the Union, Gulf and Mobil oil foundations and Texaco, Inc. Other oil companies have made additional contributions.

As to his work on the White House panel, Mr. Hawkins said: "I think I called the shots as I saw them."

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Applied Whale Psychology  
Saves Part of Herd on Beach

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT).—By exercising improvised whale psychology, Florida marine patrolmen managed to save 22 of close to 300 black pilot whales who beached themselves a week ago, it has been disclosed by the Center for Short-Lived Phenomena of the Smithsonian Institution in Cambridge, Mass.

The episode was blamed on the recent cold weather and the intense loyalty of a herd of whales for an old bull. Apparently the bull, either in search of warmer water or because he was ill, ran on the beach at Fort Pierce. The herd following him did likewise until a two-mile stretch was littered with whales from 15 to 30 feet long and weighing about 1,500 pounds.

Boats were rushed to the scene, ropes were tied around the whales' tails, and one by one, 30 were hauled off the beach and a quarter mile out to sea.

However, as soon as released, most of the whales ran full tilt back onto the beach. The patrolmen noticed that in one case, where the whale did not immediately rush towards the beach, the boats had turned back towards shore before releasing him. In the other cases, the whale, terrified at being pulled backwards, was headed towards shore when released and took off in that direction at full speed.

The marine specialists also noticed that whales that were in the water "talked" to one another with special snarling noises. Perhaps, the patrolmen thought, with companionship the whales would be less apt to head for the beach.

They tried using several boats pulling three or four whales at a time. They went three-quarters of a mile out, swung the boats towards shore so that the whales were headed seaward, and let them loose. The strategy was successful; they swam away.

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WORD FROM THE WISE—An elderly woman takes part in an anti-war demonstration in front of an Oakland, Calif., induction center. She was one of a group of 50 persons, several of whom—including her—were arrested for blocking entry into the center. They said they represented no particular organization. The lady is holding up a sign asking: "If it was wrong to get in (to Vietnam), how can it be right to stay in?"

## Congress Braces to Battle Nixon on Labor-HEW Bill

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP).—Congress begins its second session tomorrow all set for a confrontation with President Nixon on the \$19.7 billion Labor-HEW appropriations bill, which could produce a major issue for the congressional elections in November.

The Senate's first order of business will be to take up and amend the bill. The House will then vote on the bill. The bill is expected to pass the House by a two-thirds vote in each house. If the veto sticks, Congress probably would quickly pass an acceptable bill.

The education lobby, which succeeded in adding nearly \$1 billion in school aid to the bill as it moved through the legislative process last year, plans a major drive to try to override the veto. This requires a two-thirds vote in each house.

Mr. Nixon will deliver his first State of the Union message to a joint session of Congress Thursday. Despite talk of budget-cutting, the President has committed himself to two programs that will cost enormous amounts of money—welfare reform and environment.

His welfare program to provide a minimum income for the poor is before the House Ways and Means Committee, which will begin serious work on it tomorrow in executive session.

The President has proclaimed this as the decade to clean up the air, water and land. This is an increasingly popular program on which Congress has been at work for several years. Last year it was well ahead of the President when it skirted a ruse among his budget balancers by nearly quadrupling his request to fight water pollution.

The House returns with nothing to do until its committee sends out some bills or the President sends up a veto message, or agreement is reached on the foreign aid money bill.

The Senate, on the other hand, has a stack of unfinished business, including bills on crime, narcotics and a measure to create an anti-trust exemption for "falling newspapers."

The narcotics bill would reduce penalties for possession of marijuana and other drugs. The crime bill, the product of the Senate Judiciary Committee, has been called the answer to a "laundry list of prosecutable grievances." It would make it easier, in federal courts, to prosecute for perjury, permit a federal crackdown on local gambling, provide more immunity and protection for witnesses, and create a new offense punishable by up to 30 years in prison for a person convicted of a crime who is also found to be a "dangerous special offender."

Cellar Plans Investigation

The administration sent up a bundle of anti-crime bills last year and complained when Congress took no action on them. House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler, D-N.Y., said these federal court provisions would do little to get at the growth, menace of robberies, assaults and other street crimes that come under local jurisdiction.

Attention, Mr. Celler will turn his attention next month to an investigation of how well the Safe Streets Act of 1968 is working.

The Senate faces a fight over extension of the Voting Rights Act of 1965. The House voted to repeal this law in favor of a broader anti-discrimination proposal which was denounced by civil rights leaders. The issue is scheduled to come before the Senate in March.

A House-passed constitutional amendment for direct election of the President is ready for action by the Senate Judiciary Committee. It has the backing of the President but faces a tough Senate fight and probably has been delayed too long to be ratified in time for the 1972 election.

## Laird Warns On Buildup of Soviet Missiles

Says U.S. Shouldn't  
Disarm Unilaterally

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 18 (AP).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird said yesterday that success in the nuclear arms control talks would be impossible if the United States acted to disarm unilaterally while the Soviet Union is going ahead with its missile power.

Mr. Laird made it clear that he will not be a party to any unilateral disarmament, saying, "I believe the United States must keep its defense up."

The secretary spoke in a televised interview on KNBC in Los Angeles, taped two days ago.

Mr. Laird indicated that the Russians soon will have 300 of the big SS-9 rockets in their arsenal. He had said earlier that the Soviet deployment and construction of the SS-9—a weapon considered a direct threat to destroy U.S. land-based Minuteman missiles in surprise attack—had moved ahead at a faster rate than he had expected to Congress last year, and that the knock-out threat to the Minuteman may be critical earlier than 1974, since "we find they are closer to 300 than estimates that I gave."

Last summer, Mr. Laird told Congress that 230 SS-9s were either built or under construction. There are now indications that the number has gone beyond 270.

55% Destruction

Mr. Laird has warned that the Russians could mount a capability to destroy 95 percent of the 1,000 Minuteman missiles in their underground silos when 420 of the SS-9s are built.

Mr. Laird also told his Los Angeles interviewers that the Russians had gone "much beyond the estimates I gave" to Congress on the smaller but still important SS-11 missile, roughly comparable to the Minuteman. His estimate last year totaled around 670 SS-11s.

The faster pace of the Russian missile buildup has prompted the Nixon administration to move toward expansion of the controversial Safeguard antimissile defense in the new budget.

Asked how a Safeguard expansion would affect the impending nuclear arms control negotiations in Vienna, Mr. Laird said:

"It's most important for us not to take unilateral action... to go forward and disarm the United States in the strategic area where the Soviet Union is pushing forward at such a rapid rate."

At another point, he said: "If we are going to have success [at the talks] it's most important that the Soviet Union realize they can't have success just by talking and unilaterally disarming the United States while they're going forward at an accelerated pace."

Have to Ask Him?

Asked if the ambassador is planning to seek the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Maryland this year, the spokesman said: "You'll have to ask him about that. I am sure he won't answer as long as he's in this job."

Mr. Shriver has refused to comment on reports of his plans, labeling such reports as "newspaper speculation."

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A FIRST—The Rt. Rev. John Burgess (left), first Negro to head an Episcopal diocese in the United States, gives wine to the Very Rev. Harvey H. Guthrie Jr. at installation ceremony for Bishop Burgess Saturday morning in Boston. He succeeds Bishop Anson Phelps Stokes as the head of the Diocese of Massachusetts.

## Shriver Takes a Long Lease On His Ex-Maryland Estate

By Marie Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP).—Ambassador to France Sargent Shriver has taken a "long-term" lease on a Maryland estate that he occupied from 1961 until he went to Paris nearly two years ago.

Whether this means the former director of the Peace Corps is planning, as rumored, to actively enter Maryland politics remained an unanswered question.

However, a New York spokesman for the ambassador said he will take possession of the estate "in the early spring." Another source said the negotiated lease calls for possession in early March.

The New York spokesman, who handled negotiations for the lease, added that he expects Mr. Shriver to give up his ambassadorial post in May at the end of his "two-year tour" in Paris.

Asked if the ambassador is planning to seek the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Maryland this year, the spokesman said: "You'll have to ask him about that. I am sure he won't answer as long as he's in this job."

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## Wing Crack Grounds U.S. C-5A Fleet

Eight of Ten Planes  
Cleared to Fly Again

MARIETTA, Ga., Jan. 18 (AP).—Eight of the ten C-5A supertransport planes ordered grounded because of a wing crack in one of the aircraft have been cleared to fly again, a spokesman for the Lockheed-Georgia Co. said today.

The Air Force reported Friday that the crack was discovered while the plane was undergoing wing reinforcement at the company's Marietta plant.

The Air Force said the crack was eight to ten inches long and was in the same area where a similar weakness had been discovered in a static or simulated ground load test. It was the first of its kind to be found on an operating C-5A plane.

The transport, the third in its series, was in the Marietta plant for wing modification when the crack was discovered. It had made 94 flights and logged 237 flying hours.

"Precautionary inspections are being made of all ten of the C-5As which have been produced," the Air Force said. "Pending completion of these inspections, all of the C-5As have been temporarily restricted from flying."

Largest Plane Built

"The announcement recalled the Air Force's troubles with the sweeping F-111A, a jet fighter-bomber built despite congressional criticism and plagued by many crashes. The Air Force recently grounded its fleet of 223 F-111s after a wing fell off one of the planes at Nellis Air Force Base near Las Vegas, Nev., killing two pilots.

The C-5A is the largest plane ever built. It is nearly 246 feet long and can carry more than 200,000 pounds, or 375 fully armed troops destined for an overseas emergency mission.

D.C. Route  
To Downing St.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP).—Washington columnist Peter Lisagor filmed a show which the British Broadcasting Corporation intends to give in London on Jan. 25, the night before Prime Minister Harold Wilson flies here for a meeting with President Nixon.

Mr. Lisagor was prodded by the producer to tell what former President Lyndon B. Johnson once said in advance of a similar visit.

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THIS OFFER FOR NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

## Rome Fashions: Valentino Drops All Hems

By Eugenia Sheppard

ROME, Jan. 18.—Start skirts are finished, says Valentino. He really means it. At the first big show of the Roman season, Valentino dropped all his hems. The new fashions are anywhere from an inch below mid-calf for daytime to a couple of inches above the ankle for evening. As always, Valentino's long white salon was jammed for the opening. Gina Lollobrigida, who arrived smiling in floor-length sable and sequins, left in a state of shock at the thought of throwing out everything and starting all over again with a longer wardrobe.

Lord and Taylor, the store that does the biggest business in Valentino imports and reproductions, appeared to be startled by the new look. "We stand by his decision, and will order everything just as he shows it here," the store's representative said.

Bob Kenmore, of Kenmore Corp., which has recently acquired Valentino, was all smiles too. It was a shrewd move on Valentino's part to bring out longer skirts before Paris designers took the leap and got all the credit.

Up to now Valentino has been praised by some and blamed by others for designing in a kind of Rodgers and Hart style, romantic style. The new collection is more like Beethoven, though the clothes keep all their look of luxury, the ethereal colors and the exquisite, feminine little details that only the wealthiest women in the world can afford.

Changing Designer  
Can Valentino now afford to be farther out with the security Kenton provides? "Business has nothing to do with it. Maturity, not security, is changing Valentino," says his business manager, Giancarlo. Whatever the reason, Valentino is consistently courageous through the collections. He shows no mas and only a few minis, possibly to please a less adventuresome public, under some of the longer coats.

There are no pants, either, except for evening. Even they are almost complete hidden under just above ankle tunics or tie-on skirts like those the Spanish ladies wear when they ride side saddle. Valentino's new look is not only long, but out but very skinny. The coats have small tops with typical little wing-like revers.

High waistlines with inset belts are supplemented by leather things worn in and out of belts made of 18-karat gold and elephant hair.

The willow wand silhouette is

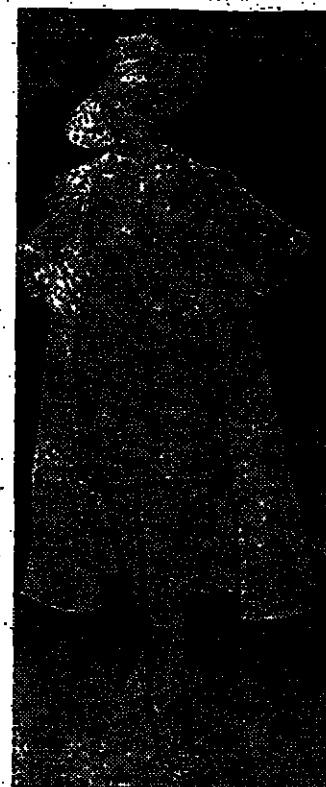


FROM VALENTINO—At left, his new-length look of longish navy coat and wide-brimmed straw coffee planter's hat over shortish skirt. Center, white coat over one of the rare mini dresses he showed. At right, a maxi-pleated, silk dress.

topped by an enormous coffee planter's hat of fine straw. It's the same shape only larger as the dented crown and rolled brim that Adolfo's customers have loved for years. Whatever else happens, it looks as if a miracle had finally worked for the milliners. A hat is a must for the new shape, and the big straw is definitely in for summer.

Valentino's coats are made of light-weight wool or raw silk. They are all unlined and, except for one white linen, reversible. Colors are the same magical heavy cream, pure white or coffee brown, with a sparkling of navy that Valentino always likes. Perhaps because it's dark, the navy group, consistent from Panama slouch to lacy stockings woven in inverted Vs, comes off as most elegant and easiest to wear.

Pet Print  
Valentino's pet print this year comes from a cheap bandana scarf he picked up in Positano. He bought quantities of them to cover the walls of a room in his new house in Capri and sent others to his fabric manufacturers to reproduce on wool, silk and chiffon.



FROM VALENTINO—At left, his new-length look of longish navy coat and wide-brimmed straw coffee planter's hat over shortish skirt. Center, white coat over one of the rare mini dresses he showed. At right, a maxi-pleated, silk dress.

The ladylike mood of Valentino's cocktail dresses almost suggests Chanel. Made of navy or black chiffon, they have long sleeves and below mid-calf skirts stitched to the hips and then released in pleats.

If you are looking for '30s memorabilia, some of them have huge gardenias pinned to the collars or belts.

Valentino's biggest evening splash is the Armenian and Giancarlo don't really know or care which present costume. Long silk print coats have kimono sleeves with flying-pane skirts. Their own chiffon dresses with smoked necks, waists and cuffs are in another print, but one that's contained somehow somewhere in the print of the coat. Super-turbans wrap the head and sweep the floor.

In elegance or newness, most of Valentino's new evening clothes don't rate anywhere near the collection's daytime half.

The exception is the white chiffon with stripes of silver jeweled lace. Valentino saw "Island's movie 'The Damned' four times while he was doing the collection and it inspired



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the fragility of this special dress.

There is almost no daytime jewelry. For evening earrings and bracelets are paved with tiny mirrors, '30s fashion.

With quite spectacular success Kenny Jay Lane has copied Bulgari's golden chain ending in a huge emerald that "Vogue" showed recently draped on a silver Buddha. Every jewel-collecting woman who saw it was panting for it. The KJL copy costs \$800.

Valentino showed some of his men's new fashions at the opening, but unlike other seasons they looked stiff and square, compared to what he's doing for girls.

Before the opening, Count and Countess Rudi Crespi gave a small party in the tent room of their Rome apartment. Veronique, the model, came in a white body stocking with a wide, brown felt belt, a fringed poncho and some Indian beads in her hair. Countess Crespi was in Valentino's last season's black evening pajamas with lots of pearls. I hate to tell you but those short skirts, worn by most of the guests, look terribly out of date already.

## Obituaries

### David O. McKay, 96, Leader of the Mormons, Dies

By Alden Whitman  
NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (NYT)—David O. McKay, 96, supreme spiritual leader of the Mormons, died today in Salt Lake City.

As prophet, seer and revelator of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Mr. McKay was the leader of almost three million Mormons around the world. He was the sixth head of a church organized by Joseph Smith and five other men at Fayette (now Waterloo), N.Y., on April 6, 1830.

During Mr. McKay's administration, which began April 9, 1951, when he was 77 years old, the Mormon Church experienced its greatest growth both in membership and in influence. Much of this was attributed to the ceaseless exertions of Mr. McKay, the warmth and humanity of his personality and the breadth of his approach to religion.

Had Genuine Charisma  
He captured the esteem and affection not only of his own people, but also of people of many different religions. He appealed to the heart, offering hope and salvation to those who sought the solace of his faith. Indeed, many Mormons, asked to characterize Mr. McKay, called him "the missionary president."

Before he became president, Mr. McKay was active in the mission field. And from 1931 until he was nearly 95, he traveled the world in support of missions. The doubling of the church membership in this period reflected his zeal.

Much of this astonishing growth was outside the United States—in Europe, Latin America, New Zealand and the South Seas. The expansion tended to universalize the Mormon Church, changing it from a small, Utah-centered group to a large and respected global institution.

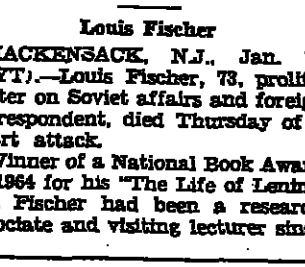
His Greatest Accomplishment  
In an interview in the fall of 1968, Mr. McKay ranked as his greatest accomplishment "the making of the church a worldwide organization."

Mr. McKay met the church's growth by providing temples for its new members. Five were built during his presidency—in Britain, Switzerland, New Zealand, Los Angeles and Oakland—bringing the total to 13. Previously there had been eight temples—four in Utah



David O. McKay

and one each in Arizona, Idaho, Canada and Hawaii.



Louis Fischer

HACKENSACK, N.J., Jan. 18 (NYT)—Louis Fischer, 73, prolific writer on Soviet affairs and foreign correspondent, died Thursday of a heart attack.

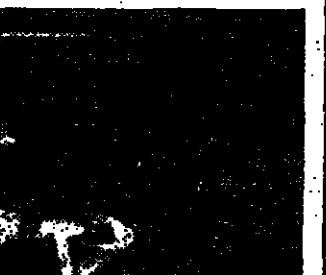
Winner of a National Book Award in 1964 for his "The Life of Lenin," Mr. Fischer had been a research associate and visiting lecturer since



Louis Fischer

1961 at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, at Princeton University.

The author of more than 20 books, he was about two-thirds finished with a book on Soviet policy to be entitled "Russia and Roosevelt."



Prof. William Feller

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 18 (NYT)—William Feller, 63, Eugene Higgins professor of mathematics

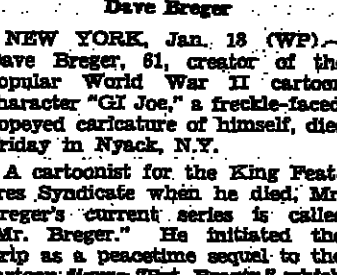
at Princeton University, died Wednesday after a long illness.

Earlier this month, Prof. Feller, an authority on the theory of probability, was one of six recipients of the National Medal of Science for 1969 and was cited by President Nixon for "original and definitive contributions to pure and applied mathematics, for making probability available to users and for pioneering work in establishing mathematical Reviews, a monthly journal about research."

Adm. Frank G. Fahrigan  
LA JOLLA, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP)—Retired Adm. Frank George Fahrigan, 76, one of the Navy's top ordnance experts, who successfully fought to modernize weaponry before and during World War II, died Friday.

His 43 years of service spanned three wars and included acceptance of the Japanese surrender at Nagasaki.

Gen. Charles Girard  
SAIGON, Jan. 18 (Reuters)—Brig. Gen. Charles Girard, 52, commanding general responsible for the defense of Saigon and its suburbs, died at his home here Friday.



Dave Breger

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (WP)—Dave Breger, 61, creator of the popular World War II cartoon character "GI Joe," a freckle-faced, pipe-smoking caricature of himself, died Friday in New York.

A cartoonist for the King Features Syndicate when he died, Mr. Breger's current series is called "Mr. Breger." He initiated the strip as a peacetime sequel to the cartoon figure "Fv. Breger," which succeeded "GI Joe."

## 'Someone Worked With Him'

### Sen. Russell Believes Oswald Did Not Plan Killing Alone

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (WP)—Sen. Richard B. Russell, who was a member of the Warren Commission that investigated the assassination of President Kennedy, says he never believed that Lee Harvey Oswald planned the assassination alone.

"I think someone else worked with him (on the planning)," the Georgia Democrat said in one of a series of taped television interviews to be broadcast next month by WBS-TV, an Atlanta television station.

"There were too many things—the fact that he (Oswald) was at least in the Soviet Union," and that was the principal center for educating Cuban students . . . some of the trips he made to Mexico City and a number of discrepancies in the evidence, or as to his means of transportation, the luggage he had, and whether or not anyone was with him—that caused me to doubt that he planned it all by himself," he said.

Sen. Russell appeared to be in accord with the commission's conclusions that Oswald was the man who fired the shots at Kennedy, and that he acted alone. "I think that any other commission you might appoint today would arrive at that conclusion," he said.

Due to his doubts that Oswald planned the act alone, Sen. Russell said he insisted on a disclaimer sentence in the final report before he would sign it. That sentence in the report, which was issued in September, 1964, says that "because of the difficulty of proving negatives to a certainty, the possibility of others being involved with either Oswald or (Jack) Ruby cannot be established categorically, but if there is any such evidence it has been beyond the reach of all the investigative agencies and resources of the United States and has not come to the attention of this commission."

The majority of the seven-member commission, headed by then-Chief Justice Earl Warren, "wanted to find" that Oswald planned and acted alone, Sen. Russell said.

Some 35 hours of interviews, which constitute the most extensive memoir yet available on the long public career of the 72-year-old senator, will be condensed to three one-hour programs for broadcast in Atlanta, Feb. 11, 12 and 13.

Sen. Russell, who has been in ill health with emphysema and cancer, is President Pro Tempore of the Senate and chairman of its Appropriations Committee. He has granted interviews rarely in recent years. None of those published have delved as deeply into his relationships with Lyndon B. Johnson, his Senate protégé and later close friend, as the White House, as the Atlanta television series.

The relationship between the two men has been "one of the most peculiar in American history," says the Georgian in the interviews, evidently referring to their division of opinion on civil rights and many issues in later years; which somehow did not prevent a continuing close friendship.

After Mr. Johnson became President, he would frequently summon his old friend and Senate mentor to the White House in the evenings. "I'd go down and we'd have a highball and eat supper and talk about things and people," the senator recalled. "He was always interested in people and what they were doing, the people up there on the Hill, without getting into any arguments about the matters that we differed over."

"He would call me about things, well, like the Dominican incident and things like that, the Panama Canal controversy. He never did stop advising with me on things like that. It was just on these domestic spending issues that he made so many mistakes. . . . (He) made every conceivable mistake almost from the standpoint of administration and organization," Sen. Russell said.

Both Sen. Russell and Mr.

Johnson were strongly opposed to U.S. military intervention in South Vietnam when it was first proposed in 1953. Once the United States became committed, Sen. Russell said, he could not criticize Mr. Johnson for sending additional troops.

"My complaint with him was not for sending others in, but we didn't go on and win the day by closing up the ports to North Vietnam. He let the time pass in the State Department talking out of that," said the senator. "He could have ended that war in six months any time."

## Dallas Officer Reveals Data On Kennedy

By Martin Waldron

DALLAS, Jan. 18 (NYT)—Jesse E. Curry, retired police chief of Dallas, has suggested in a book just published that the entire circumstances surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy must not have been told.

Mr. Curry directed the Dallas police department's investigation of the murder on Nov. 22, 1963. Using private police files, which included copies of confidential reports and photographs, Mr. Curry has now reviewed the course of police investigation into Mr. Kennedy's death.

"The physical evidence and witness accounts do not clearly indicate what took place on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository at the time John Kennedy was assassinated," Mr. Curry wrote.

"Speculative magazines and newspaper reports led the public to believe that numerous eyewitnesses positively identified Lee Harvey Oswald as the sniper in the sixth floor window. The testimony of the people who watched the motorcade was much more confused than either the press or the Warren Commission seemed to indicate."

Mr. Curry said that the "witnesses" used by the Warren Commission in concluding that Oswald was a lone assassin had not told a consistent story to the police. This witness, Mr. Curry wrote, was Howard L. Brennan, then a 34-year-old steam fitter who said he had seen the sniper shoot at President.

"Officers estimated that he was only about 120 feet from the sixth floor window," Mr. Curry wrote. When interviewed at the scene, Brennan claimed to have heard a first shot and then to have been up to see the sniper fire a second shot. Brennan claimed that two shots were fired from the depository.

"Friday night, Nov. 23, 1963, Howard Brennan watched a police line-up. Brennan was unable to make a positive identification of Oswald in the line-up. He was willing to admit that Oswald resembled the man in the window but that was all. Brennan's testimony to Federal Bureau of Investigation agents appeared varied from month to month at the assassination. Brennan later became the Warren Commission's key witness. At the time of the Warren Commission hearings, Howard Brennan was willing to positively identify Oswald as the sniper in the window."

Mr. Curry said that other witnesses, who said they had seen two men standing at the window from which the shots were fired, had been interviewed by the FBI agents for questioning.

"No statement about the scene man or mention of any accomplices appeared in the FBI report," Mr. Curry wrote.

Among the exhibits included in Mr. Curry's book, which is of "J.F.K. Assassination File," is a laboratory report on paraffin of Oswald's hand and his cheek.

A paraffin test taken of the right side of Oswald's face did reveal any nitrates from a fired rifle, Mr. Curry wrote. "Oswald had a nitrate pattern on his hand consistent with the rifle which killed Officer Tippitt."

J. D. Tippitt, a Dallas police officer, was shot to death on a residential street 15 minutes after President Kennedy was shot.

Mr. Curry said that during several hours of questioning by FBI homicide officers, Oswald consistently denied any knowledge of the President's murder. The book was published by American Poster and Printing Co. of Dallas and is being sold for \$2.95 at small neighborhood grocers.

## Britain Warned on Danger Of 'Alcoholism Explosion'

LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A quarter of a million people in Britain will be too drunk over to go to work tomorrow, the National Council on Alcoholism said today.

A report by the council said the number of chronic alcoholics in Britain now has grown to 175,000 in an "alcoholism explosion" that has created 230,000 "problem drinkers" who may become chronic sufferers unless something is done to help them soon.

The bill for time lost through hangovers and other drinking problems costs the country \$200 million a year, the council said. Problem drinkers were said to lose 40 to 60 days of work a year.

من الأفعال





**MAKARIOS CALLS ON CONSTANTINE**—From left, self-exiled Greek King Constantine with his children, Prince Paul and Princess Alexia, Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios, Queen Anne Marie and infant Prince Nicholas during a visit in Rome.

## Cyprus Chief Confers With Greek King

**ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS** of Cyprus met with the self-exiled Greek King Constantine II and his children, Prince Paul and Princess Alexia, during a visit to Rome.

The meeting took place at the Vatican, where Makarios was accompanied by his wife, Queen Anne Marie, and their infant son, Prince Nicholas.

Makarios, who has been in Rome for several days, is expected to remain in the city for a few more days before returning to Cyprus.

The king, who accompanied Archbishop Makarios to Rome, is expected to remain in the city for a few more days before returning to Greece.

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## Makarios, Papadopoulos Hit Violence of Greek Cypriots

**ATHENS, Jan. 18 (AP)**—Ex-technician and violence within the Greek community of Cyprus drew a denunciation yesterday from the leaders of the Greek and Greek Cypriot governments.

In the past, both leaders have been viewed as staunch partisans of the Greek Cypriot community on the ethnically divided island.

The denunciation of violence was expressed in a communiqué here by Archbishop Makarios, the president of Cyprus, and George Papadopoulos, Premier of Greece.

The two leaders deplored acts of terrorism that might endanger the peace between the 465,000 Greek Cypriots and the 180,000 Turkish Cypriots.

The communiqué followed several bombings, armed raids, and violence among Greeks in Cyprus.

"National Front" The authorities have blamed the unrest on a militant "national front" organization which demands an end to the island's independence in favor of "enosis," or union with Greece.

Archbishop Makarios arrived in Athens Friday for talks after a two-week East African state tour. He flew to Rome today for a brief meeting with Greece's exiled King Constantine before returning to Nicosia tonight.

It was during his absence that the "national front," whose leaders were not publicly known, sent other Archbishop Makarios and his wife, Queen Anne Marie, a letter in which they demanded that he leave Cyprus.

The letter, which was signed by "George Papadopoulos," the young monarch, said only: "I came to you with the aim of meeting with you. I know that you always shown great interest in the problems of Cyprus and I therefore found it opportune to discuss the present situation and problems with you."

After three days of testimony at the trial of eight of those arrested, the judge in the Alexandria, Va., court ordered a 40-day period for presentation and consideration of legal arguments on the constitutional questions raised in the trial.

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## Reverse Tax Proposed to Aid U.K. Poor

**Planners' Goal Is Guaranteed Income**

By Alfred Friendly

**LONDON, Jan. 18 (WP)**—A "reverse income tax" to end poverty in Britain by providing a guaranteed minimum income to each family will be proposed tomorrow by one of the nation's most important private economic research institutions.

The plan, hardly likely to find acceptance with Socialist theoreticians of the Labor party, would scrap much of the universality of the present welfare state. It would end the national insurance benefits, family allowances and free medical care that now go automatically to all families, regardless of their means.

In return, however, the plan would cancel most of the taxes for those services paid by persons with incomes above the poverty level. That tax remission would, it is calculated, be more than the private insurance and other payments necessary to provide those benefits.

Two-Part Thesis The dual thesis of the "policy for poverty" proposal published by the London-based Institute for Economic Affairs:

Under the present "cradle to grave" welfare system, poverty has not been eliminated. A reverse income tax plan—somewhat like the one Chicago economist Milton Friedman is credited with developing—would guarantee the poor a minimum annual income, lifting them above the poverty level.

Families whose incomes are above the poverty level would have their taxes reduced by the amounts they are now paying for national welfare benefits. The money saved would be more than enough to pay for the medical services they now receive and to make up for the other various insurance benefits and income supplements now paid them.

The policy paper was prepared by three British economists and a sociologist, Barbara R. Shenfield of Rockford (Illinois) College.

It calculates the poverty line as a family income where the state becomes a net payer. The state takes in less than the taxes paid for them. This comes to about \$2,400 for families with up to two children, \$2,880 for three and \$3,240 for four.

It proposes that the state pay, by a reverse income tax, one pound (\$2.40) for every pound by which a family's income falls short of that break-even point. The plan, therefore, would be frankly based on a means test, a device abhorred by British Socialists, theory, which holds that welfare benefits should be granted by right to every citizen, regardless of his income status.

Garth Martin, 39, was accused of driving while intoxicated, leaving the scene of an accident, driving without a license and a car registration, and with harassment.

In 1963, Mr. Martin was accused of reckless and drunken driving and leaving the scene of an accident in which five persons were killed.

The case was heard by a panel of three judges, colleagues of Mr. Martin's father, Criminal Court Judge Joseph A. Martin. They acquitted him after five minutes of deliberation. The acquittal was denounced publicly by a number of persons.

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**ANTI-SIZE ENGINE**—The world's smallest jet engine, half an inch long and not much bigger than an ant, as shown at left, has been developed by North American Rockwell Corp. The engine produces 1/100th-pound thrust for attitude changes of interplanetary vehicles in deep space. At right, Rockwell design engineer Jerry Federer holds the tiny engine with tweezers in front of Rockwell's F-1 Saturn engine. The F-1, which develops 1.5 million pounds of thrust, is the world's largest jet engine.

## American Author Was Close to Nasser

**By William E. Tuohy**

**BEIRUT, Jan. 18**—Author Miles Copeland says that the American diplomatic bombing he describes in his book, "The Game of Nations," was due more to incompetence than outright incompetence.

"We had nobody who could speak Arabic and we didn't know anything about this part of the world right after the war," he remarked here in an interview.

"The Game of Nations" is currently the hottest selling book in the Middle East, sold out in most book stores. It is published in London. It describes in fascinating and sometimes humorous detail the inside story of various State Department and Central Intelligence Agency operations in Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt.

It is so revealing, particularly about Egypt and President Gamal Abdel Nasser, that Saudi Arabia's King Faisal, as well as other Arab leaders, have had copies translated into Arabic.

Mr. Copeland, 53, was in the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, then vice-consul in Syria, and later a management consultant to the CIA working for the firm of Booz, Allen and Hamilton. He now runs his own consulting firm with Kermit Roosevelt, a former OSS-CIA operator in the Middle East.

Mr. Copeland became perhaps the closest American friend of Mr. Nasser, and the book focuses on the U.S.-Nasser relationships.

"If there is a hero in the book," Mr. Copeland said, "I suppose it is Nasser, and if there is a villain I suppose it is John Foster Dulles."

"Nasser may be flawed but he has demonstrated his ability to play in the big leagues with the major powers, and he has taken American diplomats alive. Dulles was always sending out special emissaries without letting the ambassador on the spot know what was going on. It did not make for constructive diplomacy."

Playing the Game Because of his friendship with Mr. Nasser, Mr. Copeland often played the role of the Egyptian leader in the State Department "game center" where diplomats tried to figure out what various rulers would do under various circumstances.

Thus the book, Mr. Copeland says, "is an application of game theory to political analysis." And as such, it shows how leaders of weak nations have been able to gain leverage far out of proportion to their strength because of the way major powers have courted them.

In the book, Mr. Copeland delineates the behind-the-scenes role played by U.S. diplomats, military attaches, and intelligence agents in the 1949 Syrian coup, in the 1958 Lebanon crisis, and during the rise of Mr. Nasser.

Mr. Copeland relates how, during the 1953 argument about the amount of U.S. aid to Egypt, he transferred \$3 million in unexpended U.S. secret funds to be given to Mr. Nasser for his personal use.

But Mr. Nasser received the money with a mixture of amusement and annoyance, he says, and decided it was an "attempted bribe." So to spite the Americans, he decided to build an unfunctional structure—something very large, very conspicuous, very enduring and very expensive—opening, oh, say, something in the neighborhood of \$3 million.

The result was the "tower of Cairo," Mr. Copeland says, "which we American friends of Egypt see across the Nile every morning as we breakfast on our balconies at the Nile Hilton."

Although the book paints Mr. Nasser as a Machiavellian operator, Mr. Copeland said that Mr. Nasser read it before publication and approved.

"Egyptian officials who know the real score like the book," he says. "Those who don't know the score are horrified by it."

There has been widespread speculation as to why Mr. Copeland, who presumably still has ties to the U.S. intelligence community, chose to reveal so much inside material.

Mr. Copeland said that the British journalist-spy Kim Philby was privy to most of the secret detail and that the Russians may now be presumed to know about it.

But there is another reason, it was learned. A couple of other authors were working on books purporting to show that Mr. Nasser was a virtual captive of the CIA during his rise to power, and the agency felt it would be harmful to American interests to have this view taken seriously.

Hence, they were willing to open up secret files in the hope that Mr. Nasser would be shown to be an independent nationalist trying to use the United States in what he conceived to be the Egyptian national interest.

Mr. Copeland denied being a Soviet Editor in U.S. NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPI)—Eleven members of the Soviet Union of Journalists, led by Ivesia editor L.N. Tolstomov, are scheduled to arrive in the United States tomorrow. They will be greeted by Norman E. Tamm, president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, host for the visit.

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## Sex Courses Under Study By Holy See

**Right-Wing Criticism Draws Vatican Reply**

By Alfred Friendly Jr.

**ROME, Jan. 18 (NYT)**—The Vatican confirmed yesterday that it was giving a "certain priority" to "preliminary" studies of sexual education courses in Roman Catholic schools but it denied reports in Rome newspapers about the methods being considered as models for instruction. It called the reports "as odious as they are ridiculous."

A declaration issued yesterday by the Sacred Congregation for Catholic Education noted that the Second Vatican Council had established the need for education to give young persons "a positive and prudent sexual education as they grow older." Further, it said, the question of sex education courses was "under discussion in several countries" and had created "uncertainties in educational circles" in various places.

Accordingly, the statement added, the subject is being studied "in a preliminary phase" and will be pursued through "normal procedures" such as consultations with various episcopal hierarchies which have experienced with sex education courses.

The statement flatly denied an article that appeared in *Il Tempo*, a right-wing paper, alleging that Roman Catholic officials were considering as model programs "the most advanced experiments going on in many schools in Sweden and America," where "even the sexual act is encouraged among youngsters."

Lacking in Italy Roman Catholic schools in Italy offer no sex education lessons, although many parishes now provide—and some even require—special courses for couples planning marriage.

One of the most noted sexual-education programs, Vatican sources said, is that begun by the diocese of Rochester, N.Y. Although lessons given to primary school children there met with initial success and acceptance, the sources said, the adoption of a similar plan by the neighboring Syracuse diocese provoked an angry controversy.

The congregation's Office of Schools has been visited by American Roman Catholics interested in sex education courses, among them the Rev. James T. McHugh, director of the Family Life Bureau of the U.S. Catholic Conference, and Mrs. Jean Ryan of the Association of Catholics United for the Faith.

Mrs. Ryan, *Il Tempo* reported, brought with her a petition signed by more than half a million Americans attacking the sexual instruction being given in public and parochial schools in the United States.

Philip NASA's Guest **LONDON, Jan. 18 (UPI)**—Prince Philip will visit Cape Kennedy Feb. 13-15 as guest of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), Buckingham Palace has announced.

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# Contemporary Nigerian History

By Arnold Beichman

LONDON.—All wars have their histories and naturally these are written by the victors. Being a different kind of human confrontation, civil wars are more difficult to chronicle accurately because of the bitter partisanship and recrimination which persists long after the dead have been buried. Any historian of the American Civil War knows that the most prevalent occupational disease in his field of study is unending revisionism.

This preface introduces an attempt to describe in a few curt paragraphs what happened in contemporary Nigerian history between January, 1967, and January, 1970, and to deliver a preliminary verdict about responsibility for the most unnecessary war in modern times. One may argue that all wars are unnecessary but this one was more unnecessary than any other.

The writer has examined texts of official documents, radio broadcasts of both sides, Lagos and erstwhile Biafra, interviewed British and Commonwealth officials who were involved in the negotiations, newspaper reports. He also made a short but fruitful visit to Lagos last month.

The one place where I found no cooperation in my attempt to unravel the Nigeria-Biafra story was at the American Embassy in London. Why this silence, except for a friendly but uncommunicative press attaché, I do not know.

My conclusions are these:

● General Ojukwu, the self-exiled Biafran leader, hoped to win at the conference table what he had not and could not win on the battlefield. The stalemated U.S. negotiations with Hanoi over Vietnam are a good parallel.

● A peace settlement could have been achieved at almost any time from the moment the war started in July, 1967. Ojukwu played with the peace negotiations much as Hanoi has been doing in Paris; unfortunately for Ojukwu, he didn't have Hanoi's military trumps.

● Ojukwu foolishly believed that by dragging out the on-again-off-again negotiations with Lagos, he could create a backfire of world public opinion against Lagos and force the federal military government to back down. He forgot that no sovereign gov-

ernment, particularly when it feels itself militarily stronger than a secessionist opponent, can negotiate its own dismemberment and survive.

● Even though Ojukwu managed by skillful public relations —David and Goliath, atrocity stories, genocide propaganda— some of the themes—to arouse a number of governments in his favor—and the Vatican—the only so-called big power on his side was France. The United States, the Soviet Union and Britain remained firm, either neutral or openly behind Lagos.

● Had it not been for French intervention at crucial moments during unpublished Lagos-Biafra negotiations in London, Kampala and Addis Ababa, quite likely these negotiations would have been successful, if only in the sense that they might have stopped the war and saved lives.

● French political and military support made practicable Biafra's military reinforcement by South Africa, Portugal and Rhodesia. Arms shipments had to start somewhere, Paris or other French airports. In addition, France was able to provide an important geographical military center, its former colony Gabon, from whose capital of Libreville tons of arms and munitions were flown.

These findings are based on a simple chronology of events:

● Early in 1967 when it appeared that Biafran secession was imminent, Ojukwu and General Gowon met in Aburi, Ghana. Fair-minded (but not impartial) observers believe that the secession problem could have been solved right there but, as one of these observers put it, "Ojukwu and his advisers were hawkish and thought they'd win in a walk."

● The "Republic of Biafra" was proclaimed May 30, 1967, by Ojukwu in the name of self-determination. However, of the 13 million inhabitants of this territory, only about 8 million are Ibo, whose champion Ojukwu was. The other almost 5 million are non-Ibo tribesmen whose leaders, insofar as one can tell, were never consulted as to whether or not they wanted to be seceded from the rest of Nigeria and to live in an Ibo-dominated state.

● The anti-Lagos campaign led to British and American rejection of Lagos requests for aircraft and sophisticated armaments. In June, 1967, a Lagos delegation went to Moscow, where they made themselves a cash-and-carry deal. Two months later huge Antonov-12 transport planes delivered a squadron of Soviet MIG-17s (not the latest MIGs, by any means, like those which the Israelis shoot down regularly around the Suez Canal). With this shipment, naturally enough, came 70 Soviet aviation mechanics to the Nigerian base at Kano to service the planes.

● Sept. 2, 1967, General Gowon announced that if Ojukwu would renounce the secession and accept the newly-ordained 12-state structure, Lagos would end all military operations.

● The Organization of African Unity at its Kinshasa summit conference Sept. 14, 1967, voted to send a mission to Lagos. It finally got there Nov. 22-23, 1967.

Throughout this period, the Commonwealth Secretariat, under Secretary-General Arnold Smith, a veteran Canadian diplomat, was playing an important behind-the-scenes role. Smith's fifth floor apartment at 5 Carlton Gardens became the scene of hundreds of face-to-face meetings between Biafran and Lagos representatives and meetings with each delegation separately. Smith's huge office in Marlborough House, off Pall Mall, was the scene of similar and highly secret activities.

"We tried to get diplomatic contacts established," said Smith, "between Biafra and Lagos, and so would Ojukwu and then, when they got together, the Ojukwu people would walk out at the last minute despite real opportunities for progress."

● During May 6-14, 1968, there was, as Smith put it, "talks about talks" in his apartment. During May 23-31, occurred the active negotiations in the presence of mediators at Kampala, Uganda. Great progress towards a settlement had been made when, on direct instructions from Ojukwu, the senior Biafran representative, Sir Louis Mbanefo, walked out.

This is how Smith, a diplomat of great aplomb who normally speaks with great restraint, described the Biafran walkout:

"It was the most irresponsible and unwise act I've ever seen in my diplomatic experience. Here was a real opportunity for a compromise, a good deal for the Ibo because Tony Shabaro (who led the Nigerian negotiating team) was ready to accept it if Sir Louis would go for it. But Ojukwu's plan was to use the talks politically and then blame Lagos for the break. It was a tragic decision Ojukwu made for his people."

● July 15-26, 1968, the OAU consultative committee met at Niamey, Niger, with Lagos and Biafran representatives in attendance. The meeting then adjourned to Addis Ababa. It was at this moment that France moved in and torpedoed the negotiations. The French cabinet issued a statement which gave implicit recognition to Biafra. The conflict, said the French cabinet, "must be resolved on the basis of self-determination." On August 1, five days before the cease-fire conference was to open in Addis Ababa, then President de Gaulle said he wanted to recognize Biafra.

● Not the slightest doubt exists in the minds of African leaders and diplomatic observers that French assurance of large-scale support to Ojukwu prevented a settlement at a time when the Biafrans "had some good cards."

● Aug. 8, 1968, two leading members of the Biafran delegation to Addis Ababa flew to Paris. Ojukwu then political adviser, Dr. Nandi Azikwe, also went to Paris. What happened in Paris is not yet known.

● Sometime in early September, Biafran leaders meeting in Paris phoned Smith asking to see him urgently the following morning in London. In Smith's large Marlborough House chambers they decided to recommend to Ojukwu that Biafra sue for peace and accept the one-Nigeria solution, including certain conditions which were agreed at the earlier Kampala conference. One of these conditions included a peacekeeping force of Commonwealth troops, to which both Lagos and Biafra had agreed. Smith had already been in touch with Canada, India and Ghana and felt that if Lagos asked for such a Commonwealth military force it could be produced.

● Suddenly without warning after everything had been agreed to, Ojukwu swooped down with a message from Biafra rejecting the proposals his own advisers were recommending and then went on to make a "we-will-fight-on-the-beaches" speech.

● Another year, another OAU summit conference and another appeal to Biafra to cooperate with Lagos authorities and end the secession.

● Dec. 12, 1968, Radio Biafra said "when Biafra goes to the conference table she will go as a sovereign nation and will not brook any discussion of her constitutional arrangements. If there is a cease-fire, we shall go to the conference table as a separate independent nation."

● Another big opportunity came at the Commonwealth conference Jan. 6, 1969. The Lagos delegation was headed by Chief Awolowo. Commonwealth Secretary-General Smith had earlier urged Biafra to have a high-powered team available for private secret meetings during, but outside, the Commonwealth meeting itself. Smith kept in close touch with President Obote of Uganda, President Nyerere of Tanzania and President Kaunda of Zambia, the latter two countries having recognized Biafra.

Said Smith: "This was the greatest opportunity yet for negotiations. Biafra agreed that, if I took the initiative, they would meet the Lagos delegation at my flat. Lagos was prepared to honor such a meeting. The day before the conference was to open, Ojukwu ordered his delegation out of England. It was obvious that Ojukwu was playing for keeps, and not for a compromise."

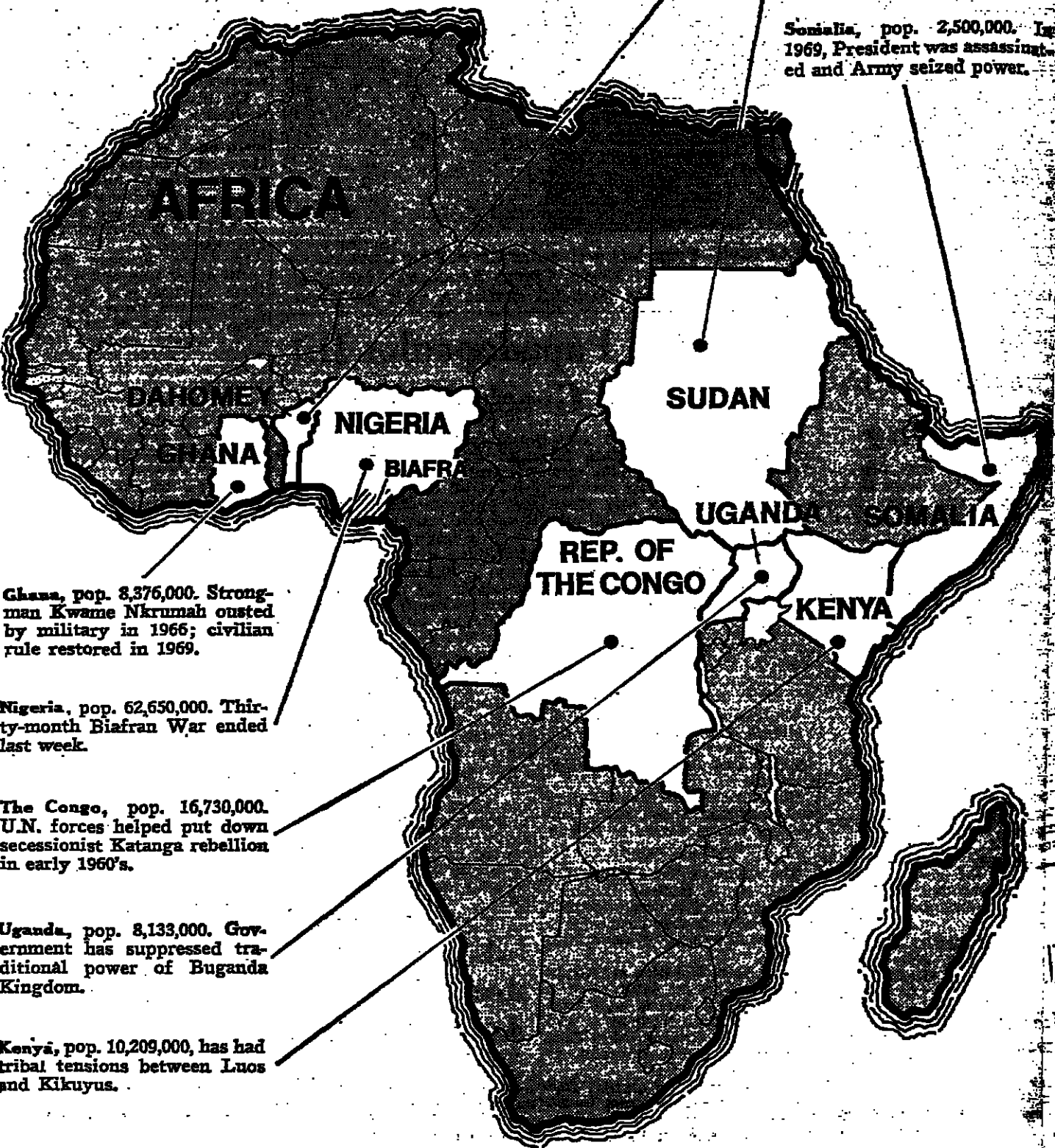
In this analysis I have not dealt with the relief organizations which either naively or deliberately allowed themselves to be milked by Biafran authorities in the name of humanitarianism. Church groups paid the rebels substantial hard currency for the supplies they purchased in Biafra but Ojukwu paid the local suppliers in soft currency at some high artificial exchange rate. With the hard currency, of course, Biafra paid for its military supplies.

All this was known at the highest levels of the British government but they said nothing about it lest it arouse more animosity against British policy towards Lagos.

I have not sought to portray Gowon and the Nigerian government as nature's noblemen and Ojukwu and his band as bloody villains. The war probably had to go beyond the months to take over the leadership of this manichaean country that is Nigeria, four times the size of Great Britain and more populous by far than any other in Africa.

As to the question of self-determination as a moral issue in the Nigeria-Biafra struggle, one should remember that there are some 2,000 ethnic groups in Africa, none of whom want to be dominated by the other 1,999.

## African Turmoil—Some of the Trouble Spots, Past and Present



## Nigeria Begins Vast Task of Reconciliation

By Lawrence Fellows

Lagos, Nigeria (NYT)—Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon was embarrased. As the five Biafran leaders walked into the conference room at Dodan barracks to submit their formal surrender to the head of the federal Nigerian government, he shook hands with them. "How are you? Glad to see you again," he said to one. "How are you? Welcome back," he said to another.

It was last Thursday afternoon. At 4:03 p.m., Maj. Gen. Philip Shigang, the Biafran chief of staff who had taken over the leadership of the crumbling republic the Saturday before, signed the surrender document, and the war was formally over. He and Gen. Gowon fell into an embrace. "Honestly," Gen. Gowon said, "it's been terrible."

Thus began Nigeria's retreat from tragedy, an agony that had blasted Black Africa's most promising experiment in Western style democracy and raised ominous portents for a continent rife with tribal problems similar to Nigeria's. "The nation is relieved," Gen. Gowon said in a midnight broadcast after the surrender. "All energies must now be bent to the task of reintegration and reconciliation."

### Destructive War

It had been a brutal and destructive war. Something like 3 million persons died as the conflict dragged on for more than 30 months; more of them succumbed to starvation or the diseases that struck them down in their weakened state. Well over a billion dollars was expended, much of it in ammunition lobbed uselessly into the thick forests of the region of Nigeria that the rebels called Biafra, and which contained an estimated 14 million out of Nigeria's total population of 62,650,000 during the height of the war.

The name had been taken from the right of Biafra, on which Port Harcourt lies, when a lieutenant colonel in the Nigerian Army, Odumegwu Ojukwu, proclaimed the independent republic of May 30, 1967. The Ibo, making up most of the population of Biafra, had suffered heavily in bloody tribal conflict in the past. They regarded the secession as a matter of life or death for their tribe.

In the old days the Ibos had driven lesser tribes down into the toxic swamps and delta of the Niger. But now Port Harcourt was a thriving oil port. It was to be the fountain of Biafra's wealth and her outlet to the sea.

Port Harcourt fell on July 27, 1967, soon after the war began, and from there the federal soldiers pressed into the damp forests, through slash-and-burn, they struck to the roads, but these had been cut across with deep trenches and laced with mines. The moist heat and the mosquitoes and the pounding rains hampered the advancing federal army. Supply lines would falter and often fail, then the soldiers would have to withdraw again.

They rarely saw the enemy, for the armies pointed each other from a distance, sometimes a mile or more. The battleground was confined by swamps and deserts and frightened, hungry, civilians and by soldiers who wore the same ragged clothes as the civilians or who could not be seen.

### Drained by Coups

The soldiers might have been more disciplined and efficient had it not been for two coups that preceded the secession and claimed so many high ranking officers, and for the secession itself that split what was left of the Nigerian Army into two loquacious, ill-equipped, ill-prepared forces.

Of the 22 lieutenant colonels who survived the last coup, in 1966, 18 were Ibos, including Colonel Ojukwu (who now became a general).

From the supposedly preponderant north there were only three, including Lt. Col. Gowon, who, at 31 years of age, was the only ranking officer acceptable enough on tribal and religious grounds to take over the leadership of this manichaean country that is Nigeria, four times the size of Great Britain and more populous by far than any other in Africa.

Of his army of 10,000, there were perhaps 7,000 left after the Ibo and their allies left. The split left Gen. Gowon—his new rank—with plenty of riflemen and commandos, but not enough cooks and bakers, clerks and technicians of a variety of special skills.

The Nigerian Army grew, by some accounts, to 180,000, the Biafran Army to something close to 50,000.

With millions of Ibos being pressed closer and closer into the shrinking enclave, cut off from the world except for a few makeshift airstrips that were really just straight stretches of road going bumper and more frightened through the long course of a war, and with all the odds against them, it was no wonder that the rest of the world began to fear the prospect of a mass starvation of a whole population. The Biafran lobby raised the cry of genocide.

### Unexpected Resentments

The groups and agencies that offered food and medicine to the war's victims ran into deep, unexpected resentments in Nigeria. Official obstruction and frustrating delays of their supplies in ports. There had been too little planning, too little understanding of the problems involved, or of Nigerian sensibilities.

Governments abroad came under heavy pressure to do something for the Biafrans. Some got involved for political reasons, their own, and the assurances of friends and helpers for one side or the other in the Nigerian civil war were very unbecomingly aligned.

Britain found it difficult to maintain an embargo on arms shipments to Nigeria, and when the federal government appeared to be in trouble, London relented. The Russians, Czechs, East Germans and Sudanese took advantage of Britain's hesitation to provide extensive military aid for the Lagos regime.

France and Portugal kept the Biafran military effort alive, keep the Africans divided could presumably be of comfort to France, which faces rebellion in its own African colonies. France may have calculated that a weak Nigeria would strengthen its influence of France's own African client states, but France and Americans hoped to win oil concessions now held by the British and Americans.

France may have miscalculated on both counts. The Biafrans were never able even to disrupt for long the pumping of oil to the territory they claimed but could not hold. And the war left Nigeria with a powerful, battle-trained army that will be back a bit, but not to the size of the old, diminutive force of 10,000. The Francophone countries, like it or not, will have to be increasingly to Nigeria for friendship and support.

The United States was exasperated about the outcome of the war. It has helped, in some respects, to make them magnanimous. They want to mount the relief program in Biafra themselves, and if they do not manage it completely or well, they will feel they have failed. They are accepting help now, though not everywhere, and particularly not from those they believe gave much help to Biafra.

### Atrocities Denied

Last Friday an international observer team of British, French, Polish and Canadian military officers emerged from what has been Biafra and reported that it had found neither widespread starvation nor mistreatment of inhabitants. The team also said to turn aside charges that there had been mass killing during the collapse of Biafra last week. "The observers neither saw nor heard of any evidence of genocide," their report said.

Nevertheless, the dimensions of the problem are still unknown. Hundreds of thousands of refugees are padding along roads in desperate need of food and medical help. Many others are too frightened to come out of their hiding places deep in the bush. The Nigerians could use the Biafrans' expertise on the oil-rich road to advantage in a relief program and would if it were not for all the associations with outside help for Biafra and the prolonged Biafran resistance.

But there has been a general amnesty. Soldiers and police are being taken back to their old ranks, after some screening. Biafrans are free to move back into other parts of the country, though this will be a slow process for a while. Civil servants and public opinion: officials will be automatically reinstated when they come out of hiding.

## Black Africa's Task Now: To Build Genuine Nations

By Anthony Lewis

Lagos, Nigeria (NYT)—The Westerner visiting Africa below the Sahara has quickly driven in on him the difficulties facing the black millions: the overwhelming poverty, the endemic disease, the lack of trained people, the shortage of schools, the inadequate roads and communications and industrial investment, the backward agriculture, the steep population curve reflected in the numbers of children.

It was with these things in mind that a reporter recently asked a leading politician in Uganda what he thought was the country's basic need. Without hesitation he answered: "To create a national consciousness."

The shaping of nation-states is the great preoccupation of the leaders of Black Africa. To realize that is to begin understanding the reasons for what must otherwise seem the purposeless tragedy that reached its climax last week in Nigeria.

Generalizing about a continent three times the size of Europe is evidently foolhardy. But it can be said at least that the Nigerian war, in all its horror, represented dangers that many African states fear in their struggle for nationhood.

"Tribalism" is the vague Western word for the political problem. That has confounding overtones not justified in light of Europe's bloody racial and religious quarrels. It is straighter to say simply that Black Africa is trying to make nations out of territories that often have no common language or ancestry or religion or history or even climate.

### Inherited Problem

The new African countries were bequeathed the problem by their late colonial masters, Britain, Germany, France, and the lot were not interested in logic when they divided up Africa in the last century; they just grabbed as much as they could get away with and did not care when borders cut across the unity of people or economies.

Signs of prosperity are visible enough in some of the states, particularly in East Africa: vast plantations of tea and sisal, in the country, new office buildings and luxury hotels in the cities. But as general economic indicators they are grossly misleading. The great mass of the population is still engaged in subsistence farming. In the tragedy that has developed in Nigeria one sees elements, aside from the basic issue of unity, that are common in Africa. One is the easy temptation, and the terrible risk, of overthrowing established political leaders.

In the last dozen years, many of the newly independent countries have gone through separatist difficulties. The outside world experienced the problem in the turmoil of the Congo, when United Nations forces ended up helping to put down a rebellion by the Province of Katanga. Kenya has seen dangerous tensions between two of its largest tribes, the Luo and the Kikuyu. Uganda's government has suppressed the traditional power of the Buganda kingdom within its borders. And so on.

The pattern of coup and counter-coup is familiar in Africa. Within the last year alone the governments of Dahomey, Somalia, Libya and the Sudan have been overthrown. And only rarely does a military regime, as in Ghana, allow elected civilians to resume power.

Accordingly, the implications of the Nigerian federal victory in the war are enormous for all of Africa. Most governments—only four regarded the rebel state—will feel relief and some assurance that they are that much safer against internal secessionist movements.

### Boiling Troubles

That this is a wide and real threat is indicated by the troubles boiling just now. In Chad, a great empty Francophone state in north central Africa, French troops are fighting a silent war against a rebellion hardly noticed by the world outside. The civil war in the Sudan goes on year after year.

In a sense, therefore, the resolution of the Nigerian struggle is a great victory for Black Africa. If this country can be knitted back together, the moral for many will be that black men can overcome terrible internal divisions—divisions of the same kind, it must be repeated, that white nations have had to deal with—and govern successfully.

Nigeria was the great hope of those who cared about Africa because her people were so much more advanced than most other Africans. It has been the greater shock to see Nigeria undergo mass hatred, fear, war and starvation.

In terms of Africa as a whole, the federal victory in the war is a great boost for the status quo. It gives support to the idea that existing states must be preserved, however accidental and strained their origin may be. What remains to be tested is the extent of humanity, organization and democracy in these struggling new countries.

## LOOKING FOR TOP EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL?

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# Chicago-8 Trial Has Become a Play With Tragic Implications

By Sanford J. Ungar

CHICAGO (WP)—In Federal District Court for Northern Illinois it was business as usual. Judge Julius J. Hoffman, U.S. Attorney Richard Schultz, Typie Abbie Hoffman and their supporting cast were proceeding as they had for several months and are sure to do for several more.

"Reading the prosecutor is not allowed in this court. You know that," said the small man in the black robe and the very big black leather chair.

"No, I don't," replied the disheveled young man 15 feet away on the somewhat less comfortable witness stand, who had raised his paper cup to an audience. "I was toasting the new year. I was toasting victory." His voice dropped off a bit.

A low ripple of laughter ran through the audience and a few jurors shifted uneasily in their seats. Several persons recorded the dispute in their notebooks. The same kind of exchange had occurred a few moments earlier when the witness asked the prosecutor if he had been serious about inviting him to do a headstand.

Outside, it was a snow-thrashed, gray Chicago winter's day. At 35, the witness, a former Black Panther, a former Black Liberation Movement member, even at lunchtime there was still a long line of young would-be spectators waiting their turn, apparently undeterred by the arrest at 5 a.m. a day earlier of some North-Side kids from good-families for violating curfew. When Abbie and Jerry Rubin and some of their less picturesque "co-conspirators" emerged to walk to lunch, the kids pressed around them and cheered gently in stage-door fashion. Some would eventually get in, strut past a row of U.S. marshals, take the elevator to the 23rd floor, hand in their specially issued tickets at the door and, after the minor inconvenience of holding hands over head while being searched,

slip onto one of the benches for the afternoon show.

Abbie (in response to a question): "Are you asking if I had those thoughts or if I wrote that I had those thoughts? There's a difference."

Schultz: "It's a convenient difference, isn't it, Mr. Hoffman?"

Abbie: "I don't know what you mean. I've never been on trial for my thoughts before."

There were quite a few laughs during this reporter's three visits (in November, December and January) to the Chicago trial where eight men, all but one about 30 years old, are charged with a conspiracy to cross state lines with the intent to incite or participate in a riot at the 1968 Democratic national convention. Judge Hoffman and defense lawyer William Kunstler debate whether the word "hell" is profanity and can be permitted in testimony. Abbie Hoffman, wife, Anita, argues with the courtroom marshals about where she can sit, alternately claiming status as "family," "defense staff" and "press" in the bargaining for a better spot. Defendant Lee Weiner spends a day in court autographing new year's greetings that bear a picture of him and his wife in the nude. The defense gets everyone, with the sole exception of the judge who scowls and the jury which is dismissed, to laugh hysterically at a Yippee film about the convention demonstrations.

Even without Bobby Seale, the Black Panther who was sentenced to a contempt charge after shaking and gawking at him from disrupting the trial, the courtroom frequently erupts into near-pandemonium as lawyers, defendants and court officials shout at each other. They can be arguing about anything from fine points of law to which bathroom the defendants may use, and the only reaction available at times is to chuckle in disbelief.



Defendant Abbie Hoffman.

If the Chicago trial is living theater, it is probably a comic morality play, an allegory on the System and its opponents where all the characters overact and overreact. It is easy to tell the good guys from the bad, whatever one's perspective. The System wears neat white shirts and ties, usually has close-cropped hair and, when prosecutor Schultz is at centerstage, it talks with a velvet-smooth voice. Most of the Rebels are in anti-establishment outfits of blue jeans or corduroys and sport shaggy hair, have long, sometimes Medusa-like hair and wear their hair instead of speaking their mind. Each side has its own distinct vocabulary, and words like "myth" have long since lost their meaning entirely from overuse. The courtroom serves well as a theater-in-the-round, with a solid ceiling of fluorescent bulbs providing almost sunlight and even the ventilation ducts con-

cealed by a rich brown wood of extraordinary uniformity. The obvious contempt of the principals for each other is at the heart of the plot. Richard Schultz generally keeps his back turned while addressing Leonard Weinglass, who also represents the defendants. Buried deep in his chair so that at times he is only barely visible over the bench, Judge Hoffman wrinkles his face in distaste each time he speaks to a defendant or defense lawyer.

A sort of Greek chorus is provided by the constant frequent repetition, after defense lawyers' questions, of "I object, your honor" from the judge, "but, but..." from the defense, and finally, "I have ruled. I sustain the objection, strike the answer from the record and direct the jury to disregard it" from the judge. The refrain becomes so hypnotic that



Judge Julius J. Hoffman.

a spectator could swear at times he is hearing "sustained" before "object."

There are great theatrical moments, high-points of dramatic confrontation which tell something about each character: for example, Schultz has Abbie Hoffman on the witness stand and is driving in to score a point. He is asking about convention-week demonstrations and finally, his voice reaching a crescendo, he demands, "Did you smash the two-party system?"

Answer Is Clear

Abbie sighs and glides into a long answer about how "the system is destroying itself." Looking at the two, it is clear that if anyone could find out through intensive cross-examination who had smashed the two-party system, it is Richard Schultz, but it is hard to

but stop laughing. The hammering and the repetitiveness weigh heavily, and the trial turns from funny to oppressively dull to all in an instant—shocking.

It becomes increasingly difficult to imagine these seven men sitting around a table, some of whom say they never met until after the Democratic convention had begun and to this day appear to have little in common, conspiring, or that, as charged, they began to do so on April 12, 1968, only a day after President Johnson signed the 1968 Civil Rights Act, which includes the anti-riot provision under which they are being tried. But in the event that they did and that the law is ultimately declared constitutional, this trial is nonetheless a sham where the judge has taken on much of the prosecutor's work.

Americans are not accustomed to the notion of political trials: our civics books always taught that such a thing does not happen in the United States. It is endemic to countries behind the Iron Curtain or those which have not yet developed enough politically to have a framework for the protection of personal liberties, or in plain old dictatorships. But it requires only a little sensitivity and a trace of outrage or discontent to see the trial of the Chicago Eight (now Seven)—the way it has proceeded—as a political one, a search for scapegoats in an ugly episode of recent history.

Well-Oiled System

One need not even believe the defendants' theory of a reverse conspiracy—by the President, Chicago's Mayor Daley and the police—or see the Eight as heroes to arrive at this observation. All that is necessary is a well-oiled system where everyone does his job: a Congress that passes an anti-riot law, a Justice Department anx-

ious to enforce it with impunity and enthusiasm, a prosecutor trying to win a case and perhaps attain political reward for it, a tough judge substantially more concerned about order than dissent. And a collection of dissenters, some notorious, who bitterly distrust the system for what they see as its flaws.

"I don't think there is this great generation gap... [people] think the younger generation is going to pot because they might wear long hair or a moustache... look at the pictures of Christ... he wore long hair and a moustache. You look at the beard. You look at the pictures of Lincoln and all the great presidents, you will see them with wigs on and everything else."

—Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, television interview, Dec. 24, 1969.

We've got a first-rate political trial going on in Chicago, but very few people realize that. It is long enough and dull enough and bizarre enough to escape recognition as one of the most significant things now happening in the country. That is perhaps understandable, given the competition of events for constant coverage by the media and given the tendency of the trial to deteriorate into a circus and the difficulty of describing these proceedings adequately in words.

One way to look at the trial might be to wait for history's judgment. But another might be for many more people to see it now, perhaps on television. If that were possible—or for middle Americans, members of Congress, maybe even the attorney general himself, if they can, like Mayor Daley, forgive the long hair, to spend a few hours in the courtroom. They might laugh at first, the way one laughs at horror movies that he knows are bad, but then they too might become somewhat surprised and shaken and shocked—and just a little bit concerned about the future of dissent in America.

## Congressional Election Year

### Nixon Pre-Empting Democratic Issues

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT)—As the 91st Congress returns in week for its second session, Democrats suddenly find a very time they are casting around for political points to use against a Republican administration in the elections at fall.

The political balance has shifted perceptibly from a year when the President narrowly won the presidency. Democrats were still in control of Congress. The session was dominated by Democrats, particularly in the House. But now control over a legislative course of Congress is shifting from a Democratic leadership to a Republican White House, which has an aggressively passive in its congressional dealings.

The legislative workload sitting Congress is heavy, partly because it did so late in the first session. Crime, welfare reform, postal reform, Electoral College reform, national price supports, draft law, Social Security reform, some sharing with the states, these are some of the legislative items awaiting Congress. One important legislative point that the legislative program, being determined by the White House, not by the dispirited Democrats who control Congress. But probably the most important is the pre-emptive attack, taking away or

neutralizing every issue that might be exploited by the Democrats.

Belatedly, the Democrats have come to realize that the White House was engaging in such a preemptive strategy all last year when it seemed to be "sitting back" and waiting to develop its legislative program. At a time when the Democrats kept waiting for the "Old Nixon" to reappear, the President had set his legislative sights on an election-year session, quietly sending up proposals that nobody expected to be enacted immediately but which were siphoning away the issues from the Democrats.

"Every direction we turn we have been preempted," lamented one legislative strategist for a Democratic Senate Democrat. "What we are waking up to," said another Democratic strategist, "is that we are dealing with the most consummate national politician since F.D.R."

To understand how the administration has set the initiative, take five issues that are particularly bothering the voters—Vietnam, pollution, inflation, crime control and welfare reform.

**'Nixon Doctrine'**

The Vietnam issue has been virtually neutralized politically by the President's program of "Vietnamization" and troop withdrawal. The Democrats are now appealing, not criticizing, the President's efforts. The reaction of Democrats is to retreat to the larger foreign policy issues of reducing American commitments around the

world. But once again they find themselves outflanked by the President, who last summer proclaimed a "Nixon Doctrine" calling upon other nations, particularly in Asia, to assume a greater share of the burden of defending themselves.

Perhaps more with promises than performance thus far, the administration has succeeded in grabbing the pollution issue from the Democrats, particularly from the hands of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, a potential Democratic presidential candidate in 1972. First the administration cast itself in the role of the great environmentalist by embracing a Democratic bill that first opposed establishing a Council on Environmental Quality. From all advance indications, the President will underscore the environmental theme in his State of the Union message Thursday with a program designed to turn the coming decade into the "decade of environmentalism."

The blame for inflation, which normally falls on the party in power, has at least partly been shifted to the Democrats in Congress through administration efforts to depict them as spendthrifts, adding billions to the budget, while the White House engaged in well-publicized efforts to cut the budget.

But probably the shrewdest job of political preservation by the way the administration took the welfare issue away from the Democrats, particularly the liberals, by coming up with a proposed family assistance program and minimum income. To their acute embarrassment, the Democrats were caught so flat-footed that they have yet to propose an alternative to the admin-

istration plan, which incorporates many of the welfare reforms long advocated by liberal Democrats.

Almost in desperation, Democrats are falling back on the nebulous issue of "national priorities." It is an issue that will lead to an immediate confrontation when the Senate takes a next week a \$19.7-billion appropriations bill for the Department of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare that the President has threatened to veto.

To Democrats the bill, with its congressional addition of \$1.1 billion for education and health research, represents an attempt to reallocate national priorities to give greater emphasis to domestic needs. To the administration, it represents an example of fiscal irresponsibility, and it is along those lines that the first major legislative confrontation will be drawn between the White House and the Democratic-controlled Congress.

For Mr. Nixon, all this means new opportunities and advantages in his dealings with Congress. Last year, he tended to be a follower, adopting legislative programs that were initiated by Democrats, such as tax reform, Electoral College reform and food stamps for the hungry. Now he can assume the traditional presidential role of leading Congress, criticizing the Democratic-controlled Congress when it fails to act and taking credit when it adopts his legislative proposals.

The President is assuming the initiative at a time when the Democrats are in a particularly vulnerable position, especially in the Senate. Twenty-five Senate Democrats—in contrast to



President Nixon

only ten Republicans—are up for re-election, thus creating probably the best chance the Republicans will have in the next decade of wresting control of the Senate. If the Democrats are to survive, they will want some issues to use against the administration. However, at this juncture the liberal Democrats, who are most vulnerable, are in a state of disarray, stripped of issues and without an acknowledged national spokesman ever since Sen. Edward M. Kennedy drove off the bridge at Chappaquiddick. That may help explain why Senate Democratic leader Mike Mansfield, in outlining a non-belligerent election-year strategy last week, observed: "Maybe it's time for honey rather than vinegar." The only difficulty with the Mansfield prescription is that when it comes to reelection, Democrats tend to thrive on vinegar.

As in most conflicts, if you

## On 2 Incompatible Paths

### Mideast Policy Confuses French

By Henry Gieger

PARIS (NYT)—Maurice Schumann, the French foreign minister, told Gaullist deputies last week that France's policy in the Middle East was clear and unambiguous. He did not convince everyone.

The difficulty is that France is pursuing two policies in that part of the world and they are not necessarily compatible. One policy consists of trying to consolidate French political, cultural and commercial positions in the Arab countries, particularly along France's Mediterranean flank. The other policy consists of trying to promote peace between Israel and the Arabs.

In pursuance of the first policy, one initiated by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as soon as he could after ending the Algerian war, France is selling arms to a number of Arab states such as Iraq, Libya, Saudi Arabia and Algeria, all of which are hostile to Israel. In pursuance of the second, France has declared an embargo on those who were directly engaged in the 1967 war—Israel, Egypt, Jordan and Syria—and has sought to promote an agreement among the Big Four powers for a solution that could be imposed on the combatants.

As in most conflicts, if you

are not with somebody, you are against him. By courting the Arabs for a variety of reasons, France has made the Israelis feel that they have been sacrificed; and in the embargo policy, at least, they would appear to have a point.

When the embargo was declared at the time of the 1967 war, Israel was not only one of France's biggest customers but the only one of the four countries affected to be supplied by France with major weapons such as aircraft, Gen. de Gaulle and other French officials did not hide their critical attitude toward Israel. They felt Israel had a right to live but had adopted unreasonable ways of ensuring it, to the point of becoming aggressive and expansionist.

Still Applies

The Gaullist policy did not go down well with many here but it still applies. It led, notably, to the blocking of 50 Mirage fighters that Israel had paid for and still needs. An embargo that is officially impartial, therefore, works against Israel. When Iraq, a country that participated in the air war against Israel and still stations troops in Jordan, continues to be supplied with arms, the embargo becomes even harder to explain as an example of how

France wants to promote peace in the Middle East.

The arms sales to some but not to others are better explained in terms of what France wants for itself among the Moslems. France, of course, wants security and influence in the Mediterranean, southern shores of which are lined by Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya. The first three are former French territories and France's cultural, economic and strategic interests are considerable.

**Libya Is Target**

France now seeks to spread its influence to Libya, arguing that if it were not available for help, the young revolutionary regime in power there since last November could better turn to the Soviet Union. This argument appears to have made an impression in Washington, which is sensitive to the growing challenge of Soviet naval power in a sea once dominated by the American Sixth Fleet.

The French desire to maintain and improve positions in the Mediterranean and in the Arab world in general does not appear to have met any strong objections from the United States, to the extent that the French positions could act as a counter-weight to those held by the United States. There is some concern about French arms policy on the ground that it might act as a detriment to Israel. In the commercial field, there is, of course, rivalry between French oil companies and American ones.

France wants to secure, increase and diversify its oil supplies. In 1968 the country was willing to sell Mirages to Iraq, one of the reasons being that Iraq was prepared in exchange to give France major oil concessions. The deal has remained stalled but not for ideological reasons. Iraq has been holding back on the concessions and never made any deposit to Dera, the builder of the Mirage.

Meanwhile, Iraq has been getting MIGs from the Soviet Union cheaper. Iraq still shows an interest in the Mirage, however, and a deal is still possible. The deal involving the sale of 50 Mirages to Libya, whose air force is in no position to handle such a fleet, involves business considerations too. France has been stepping up its purchases of oil in Libya and is interested in participating in prospecting there. With all the countries supplying France with oil, sales of arms are one way of balancing the trade.

Finally, the arms industry in France is a big one, involving 50,000 workers. The pressure is constantly on the government to keep this industry working. The embargo on Israel has hurt it badly and has contributed to the pressure on the government to end customers elsewhere.

London Newswire, one of the Gaullist deputies who listened to Mr. Schumann last week, wrote in his home-town paper, L'Echo de Saint-Etienne, that if arms policy is a business proposition, then France ought to sell to everyone. If it is a political tool, then France ought to sell to nobody. Mr. Newswire appeared to be confused by the mixture and he was not alone.

## Even Heath Edges Up on Wilson

### Polls Predict Tory Landslide in Britain

By Alfred Friendly

LONDON (WP)—The Conservatives would beat the Labour party by somewhere from 10 to 15 percent if there were a national election now, according to three public opinion polls released Thursday and Friday. A Tory landslide would give a parliamentary majority of 100 to 150 seats.

A significant feature of the polls is that the opinion samples are the latest summer, which has encouraged the politicians. Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who has been in power for the past three years,

according to the National Union Poll of the Daily Mirror, the Conservative lead is 6.7 percent, a gain of 3.3 percent from the pre-Christmas Harris Poll of the Express. The Tory lead to be percent, the same as last year. What was noteworthy, however, is that the personal popularity of the Conservative leader, Edward Heath, rose from 15 percent below

#### Heath's Progress

An anomaly in the current political scene has been that, although the majority of voters has long favored the Conservative party, only a minority of voters prefers its leader to Wilson. Now Heath, plagued by a non-dynamic and non-glamorous personal impression, seems to be gaining.

The Marplan Political Index of the Times shows voters' preference—based on 1,400-person samples—as 51.3 for the Conservatives, 38.5 for Labour and 3.7 for the badly flagging Liberal party. Since October, the index marks a gain for the Tories of almost 6 percent, a loss for Labour of 3.5.

Answers to one question in the poll have an ominous ring for Wilson's electoral chances. The Labour party has backed on rising economic circumstances, an improving standard of living and the newly found security of a favorable balance of international payments as the factors that ultimately would bring home an election victory, despite the poll figures. These economic developments have in fact come to pass, as statistics and other indicators demonstrate con-

clusively. Yet the voters seem quite unaware, or at least unappreciative, of them.

#### Living Standards

To a question on how the persons polled regarded their living standard as compared to this time last year, 23 percent thought it was higher, 36 percent lower and 40 percent about the same.

There was speculation, among political analysts, therefore, that results such as these would temper Wilson's suspected preference for an election in the fall, or possibly even this spring, in favor of hanging on as long as possible, to the legal term of May, 1971, before risking a ballot.

The polls were taken prior to what has been viewed here as a "try out" venture of 10 days of quasi-electioneering by Wilson in the north of England, Wales, and in a major television appearance. New polls now being taken and expected to appear this week may indicate the extent to which Wilson's personal campaigning can shift voter opinion. They could provide a basis for his decision on when to risk an election.



Tory Leader Heath

## Israel's Greatest Concern: U.S. Policy Shift

By James Feron

JERUSALEM (NYT)—The Israelis saw the handwriting on the wall more than a year ago when President-Elect Nixon sent a special envoy, William W. Scrantom, on a fact-finding tour of the Middle East. No sooner had the former Governor of Pennsylvania crossed the Allenby Bridge from Jordan into the Israeli-occupied West Bank area than he told waiting newsmen that he thought American policy in the region should be "more even-handed."

The words, assumed then to have been Mr. Nixon's, carried a foreboding for Israelis. Today they feel their fears were justified; they view American policy on the Middle East with great gloom. Mr. Nixon's apparent effort to restore American prestige in the Arab world and establish stronger links with the Soviet Union have led to an erosion of American support for Israel and a continuation of futile efforts by the major powers to formulate a settlement. That, at any rate, is the way the Israelis see it.

#### Soviet Answer

Their greatest concern is focused on American policy. Recent proposals by Secretary of State William P. Rogers, in essence, called for Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai Peninsula to the prewar border in return for an Egyptian commitment to peace with Israel and recognition of her sovereignty. The Israelis feel that this plan

seriously weakens their bargaining position. Last week Moscow gave its official reply to the American proposals on the Israeli-Egyptian front. The Soviets said that Washington was being "one-sided" and "pro-Israeli."

The Israelis only sigh wearily and wonder how long the Big Four will consider it necessary to continue what is seen here as a diplomatic charade.

Israel's position, supported in theory by Washington, is that only direct talks between the warring parties will produce a meaningful peace treaty. Washington says, in effect, that it is simply seeking to accomplish this aim by reaching some agreement with the other major powers on principles for a settlement. This agreement, Washington says, is necessary in the absence of any diplomatic movement in the Middle East.

Israel's stated objection to the major power discussions is that they continue to provide the Arab states with an excuse to avoid face-to-face talks—a step that would imply recognition of Israel and would suggest a willingness to live in peace with her. But some observers see this line of argument as unrealistic. The Arab states, burdened with the ignominy of the 1967 debacle and frustrated with the continuing evidence of Israeli military might, are in no mood to crawl to any negotiating table, they believe.

#### Bringing War Home

Israelis recognize the validity of this argument, but say that

the window-shattering flights over Cairo and the devastating bombing raids in the Egyptian heartland have tactical as well as psychological aims. The raids neutralize the military capacity of the only nation potentially able to mount an offensive, they say, and bring the war home to an Egyptian populace that had been relatively isolated from the conflict.

Thus in the end, Israeli diplomatic preoccupation two and a half years after the war goes beyond the Big Four discussions and even the Big Two talks and focuses on Washington itself.

It is to America that Israel must look now for major arms purchases and for economic assistance. Foreign Minister Abba Eban put it succinctly last week in a parliamentary address castigating France for selling Mirage fighter-bombers to Libya while denying them to Israel. From now on, he said, we will have to look to the United States for assistance while seeking to develop our self-reliance in the fields of military equipment.

In this connection, informed Israelis and Americans seem to agree that some decision will be forthcoming within a month on the vital arms and economic aid requests that Premier Golda Meir submitted nearly four months ago.

So Israelis grit their teeth over what they consider to be Washington's naive approach to recommended settlements and hope that the seemingly futile efforts will be dropped or take another form.























## Flood Challenges Reserve Clause

## Baseball Sued Under Trust Law

By Leonard Koppett

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPI)—A hearing was set for Tuesday to consider the player's request for release from the "reserve" clause that restricts the player's freedom to move to another team.

The hearing was set for Tuesday by Judge J. Edgar Hoover, federal judge in St. Louis, who is presiding over the case.

The player, Curt Flood, is a former major league player who was traded from the Philadelphia Phillies to the St. Louis Cardinals in 1969.

Flood's suit was filed in federal court in St. Louis, where he is currently residing.

The suit challenges the "reserve" clause, which is a standard provision in baseball contracts that gives the team the right to renew the player's contract for the following season.

Flood claims that the "reserve" clause is an illegal restraint of trade under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

The Phillies and Cardinals are both members of the National League, which is a part of the Major League Baseball Players Association.

The association has filed a motion to dismiss Flood's suit, arguing that the "reserve" clause is a legitimate business arrangement.

The hearing is expected to last several days.

invoking the reserve clause unless the player is traded. Flood's contract was traded to the Philadelphia Phillies last October by the Cardinals, who paid him \$80,000 in salary for the 1969 season.

If the injunction is granted, making him free to negotiate with any club, he seeks \$75,000 for damages already suffered. But if the injunction is not granted, so that he cannot play while the case moves on through the courts, he seeks \$3 million. Each amount represents treble damages, as provided for in antitrust law as a punitive measure.

**President's Attack Suit**

Flood's suit was attacked yesterday by the presidents of the two major leagues for having failed to honor his contract. The presidents are Charles Foy of the National League and Joe Crum of the American League.

In their statement, the Players Association was accused of bad faith in supporting Flood's suit. They also called the reserve clause "absolutely necessary to the successful operation of baseball."

Citing "chaotic results" that would follow if there were no reserve clause, they said that without it, "professional baseball would simply cease to exist."

However, both Flood and the Players Association have stated repeatedly that their goal is "modification" of the reserve clause to make its provisions less absolute and that their suit to have it declared illegal is necessary in part because of baseball's refusal to consider any modifications.

The clubs have insisted, in turn, that they have heard "no feasible substitute" and are content with the present system.

The presidents said they "regret" Flood's decision "to refuse to honor the assignment of his contract by the St. Louis Cardinals and his demand that he be allowed to play where he pleased."

When a player refuses to honor an assignment, he violates his contract and he violates the fundamental baseball rules," they said.

The hearing for Tuesday was scheduled when Judge Dudley Bonnell granted a show cause order directing defendants to appear to show cause why any injunction should not be granted. If not postponed, this step would decide whether or not Flood became free to negotiate.

The two general conditions for granting an injunction are that "irreparable damage" would result and that there is a reasonable possibility that the plaintiff's case will be won eventually.

Whether or not an injunction is granted, the case will proceed through a prolonged series of depositions. After being tried in federal court, the case will move to the Second Circuit Court of Appeals and from there to the United States Supreme Court.

**Steelers Defeat Bears in Coin Toss For 1st Draft Pick**

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (UPI)—When a 1971 silver dollar tossed into a conference table and came up "tails" after being tossed by Commissioner Pete Rozelle, the Pittsburgh Steelers were awarded the first choice of college talent in the Jan. 28 draft by the 26 pro football teams.

The Steelers and the Chicago Bears each had a 1-13 win-loss record during the recent season, making the coin toss.

Dan Rooney, the general manager of the Steelers, would "divide his team's plan," saying, "We haven't had our full ratings as yet on all the college players."

He also said that the Steelers would "review the possibility" of trading their first-round pick for a second-round pick.

Speculation, however, has the Steelers selecting the Heisman Trophy winner, Steve Owens of Oklahoma, a 230-pound running back.

The Bears, who have professed a need for a quarterback, are expected to choose Mike Phipps of Purdue or Terry Bradshaw of Louisiana Tech.

**Walcott, Basilio in Hall**

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Jersey Joe Walcott, who won the heavyweight title in 1935, and Carmen Basilio, the former welterweight and middleweight king, have been elected to the boxing Hall of Fame. Both were champions in the 1950s.

**Friday's and Saturday's College Basketball Results**

**Friday's Results**

**WEST**

Delaware St. 85, Howard St. 77.  
Staten Is. 82, Vermont St. 67.  
Ark. 86, North Carolina 77.  
Drexel 81, Maryland 72.  
Robert A. 81, Union 77.  
Clemson 81, Wake Forest 77.  
Clemson 81, Wake Forest 77.  
Clemson 81, Wake Forest 77.  
Clemson 81, Wake Forest 77.

**SOUTH**

Belmont 81, Centre 77.  
Mercer 81, Sewanee 77.  
W. Va. 81, West Virginia 77.  
Jacksonville 81, Virginia 77.

**MIDWEST**

Wayne St. 81, Cleveland St. 77.  
Michigan St. 81, Illinois 77.  
Loyola (Ill.) 81, Detroit 77.

**PACIFIC**

UCLA 81, Stanford 77.  
Stanford 81, California 77.  
Oregon St. 81, Washington 77.  
Oregon St. 81, Washington 77.

**NEW ENGLAND**

UConn 81, Brown 77.  
Brown 81, Dartmouth 77.  
Dartmouth 81, Cornell 77.  
Cornell 81, Harvard 77.

**ATLANTIC**

Duke 81, Wake Forest 77.  
Wake Forest 81, North Carolina 77.  
North Carolina 81, Virginia 77.  
Virginia 81, Maryland 77.

**INDIANA**

Indiana 81, Purdue 77.  
Purdue 81, Michigan 77.  
Michigan 81, Ohio St. 77.  
Ohio St. 81, Wisconsin 77.

**ILLINOIS**

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Oklahoma 81, Texas 77.  
Texas 81, Arkansas 77.  
Arkansas 81, Missouri 77.  
Missouri 81, Kansas 77.

**MISSOURI**

Missouri 81, Kansas 77.  
Kansas 81, Oklahoma 77.  
Oklahoma 81, Texas 77.  
Texas 81, Arkansas 77.

**KANSAS**

Kansas 81, Missouri 77.  
Missouri 81, Oklahoma 77.  
Oklahoma 81, Texas 77.  
Texas 81, Arkansas 77.

**ARKANSAS**

Arkansas 81, Texas 77.  
Texas 81, Oklahoma 77.  
Oklahoma 81, Missouri 77.  
Missouri 81, Kansas 77.

**TEXAS**

Texas 81, Arkansas 77.  
Arkansas 81, Missouri 77.  
Missouri 81, Kansas 77.  
Kansas 81, Oklahoma 77.

**OKLAHOMA**

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